

The Fight Against Ghost Towns

See Pages 2 and 3

WEATHER

Cloudy, Warm
Humid and
Showers

Daily Worker

★
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ALLIES POUND STALLING FOE

Carriers Blast Tokyo Area; New Soviet Drive Nets 120 Mi.

See Pages 4, 12



Japanese "Patients" Get Quick Cure: These Japanese played "sick" on the S.S. Tachibana Maru, when that armed vessel tried to mask as a hospital ship. When the "hospital" ship was stopped and searched in the Banda Sea, it was found to be carrying machine guns and ammunition in cases marked "medical supplies," and patients who had bandages but no wounds.

CIO Delegation Will Soon Visit Soviet, Murray Announces

—See Page 4

Truman Meets on Wage Issue

—See Page 3

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP).—Japan may be stalling for time on the Allied surrender demands, it was suggested tonight on the basis of Swiss reports, saying that Tokyo received the terms Sunday, not today as claimed by the Japanese.

This possibility arose as the White House still waited for Japan's reply to the four-power note dispatched to Tokyo, via neutral Switzerland, at 10:30 a.m. (EWT) Saturday.

Chinese Ambassador Wei Tao Ming said after a conference with President Truman that he personally believed the "good news will come at any moment."

But 55 hours after the terms were dispatched from Washington, Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross said the White House still had no answer from Tokyo.

Ross was asked whether the Allies had reached a point "where we are thinking about nudging the Japs perhaps."

"I can make no comment on that," he replied.

The Japanese claimed they had not received the official terms from Switzerland until today. But an authoritative Swiss source said at Bern that the Allied demands actually had been in Japanese hands since Sunday morning.

The Chinese ambassador, asked on what he based his belief, replied:

"On many things. But I'd better not say. But it will come—I believe it will come."

The Chinese ambassador said his conference with President Truman today was "about actual problems covering the postwar" period.

He told reporters he was "glad we no longer have to talk about war." Asked how he felt about the decision to retain Emperor Hirohito as a sort of Allied puppet after surrender, Dr. Wei replied:

"I cannot say anything about that. The Allied governments have made their position known."

Fight to Avert Long Island Ghost Towns

Conference Aug. 30 to Map Drive to Keep Plants Running

A grim fight to prevent the war industries of Nassau and Suffolk Counties from shutting down was initiated this week by Sperry Gyroscope Local 450, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

Declaring that "the people and the veterans must not be robbed of the fruits of their tremendous military victories," George Rooney, business representative of the big Queens local, yesterday called an emergency conference to map a program of action for jobs and reconversion.

Referring to the announcement of Republic Aviation Corp. that V-J Day would signal thousands of workers "to stay home until jobs are available," Mr. Rooney warned that the whole community must move to prevent mass unemployment and the loss of public purchasing power.

CONFERENCE CALLED

The emergency conference will be held Monday, Aug. 20, at 8 p.m., at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I. Mr. Rooney announced that the executive board of the Sperry local had telegraphed more than 300 invitations to leaders in all walks of life in Nassau-Suffolk counties.

Among those urged to participate in shaping a program for saving Long Island communities from the ravages of unemployment were R. E. Gilmor, president of the Sperry Gyroscope Co.; J. Russel Sprague, Nassau Republican leader; James W. Carpenters, vice-president of the L. I. Lighting Corp.; Herbert Mirschel, Mayor of Hempstead, L. I.; W. Kingsland Macy of Suffolk County; George Hauser, president of the Committee for Economic Development of Nassau-Suffolk County; Charles Kerrigan, regional director of the United Automobile Workers, CIO; G. DeKoning, president of the Nassau-Suffolk Central Trades and Labor Council, AFL; Congressman Leonard W. Hall; Congressman Edgar Sharp; Reverend Theodore Bobolin of Mineola; Leroy Grumman, president of Grumman Aircraft Corp.; Father Mahon of Freeport, L. I., and Alberta Gray, president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples.

Mr. Rooney said the Emergency Conference will be asked to adopt a program that will include saving the war plants, providing jobs, preventing a catastrophic decline in purchasing power, protection for small home owners, and a governmental public works program. A permanent action committee is expected to emerge from the conference.

State AFL Head Hits Congress Inaction

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13 (UP).—Thomas A. Murray, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, charged today that Congress has failed to prepare "a sound and broad-scale reconversion program." He declared that because of the failure of Congress and the "irresponsible and provocative attitude" of many employers, "it is becoming

more and more difficult to avoid strikes."

"Cutbacks, layoffs and elimination of overtime pay have created an atmosphere of anxiety and resentment which is harmful to the war effort and may have explosive consequences on the industrial front," Murray said.

He spoke at the first of three regional conferences, called to take the place of the State AFL annual convention which was cancelled because of wartime travel restrictions.

Philadelphia AFL, CIO Ask Congress' Recall

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Leaders of the AFL and CIO, representing over 350,000 workers in this war production center, have joined in urging President Truman to call back Congress immediately to plan reconversion. "We consider the immediate recall of Congress necessary to the economic future of our nation," said a joint statement from Harry Bloch, president of the CIO council, and Joseph McDonough, business manager of the Central Labor Union. "Up to now, virtually no practical reconversion plans have been announced. . . . We expect the same speed in solving these postwar problems that the Administration demonstrated during the war."



Secretary of State Byrnes tells newsmen he's going home as they wait patiently for news of Japan's surrender.

Gen. Mitchell Gets Legion of Merit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP).—The Navy announced today that Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Mitchell, commanding general of Marine Air Wing One, has been given the Legion of Merit.

An Editorial

It's Up to the People

If Congress is at all alert to the temper of the people, it will not wait until Sept. 4 before reconvening to handle the problem of employment. For in these next three weeks millions of workers are facing the prospect of having to live without their weekly paychecks and they want something done about it now.

Since, however, this Congress has established its callous indifference and utter heartlessness toward those millions, it will be persuaded to act only if the people display their temper so clearly and forcefully that there can be no mistaking it.

Getting Congress to reconvene is only the first step. There are those who talk about the so-called "human aspects" of reconversion as something separate from, and secondary to, the problem of reconversion itself. They demand that Congress concern itself with problems other than the "human aspects." Thus the Herald Tribune yesterday insisted the chief problems facing Congress were a revised program of taxation to save money for the large corporations and improved methods of surplus property disposal. As far as the Herald Tribune is concerned, adequate handling of surplus property is infinitely more important than decent treatment for "surplus" war workers.

Any idea of separation between reconversion and

its "human aspects" is false. The entire problem is a human one. That may, perhaps, be strange to those whose sole guide to all problems is the grabbing of profits. But it is the viewpoint of the great mass of Americans.

For some time, government agencies have been feeding us pap about how smooth the transition to peacetime industry was going to be, how few and far between would be the lack of jobs. Now, with millions to be laid off within the next few days, they will doubtless complain that the sudden end of the war threw their estimates out of joint. Why, however, must the workers suffer for the sudden end of the war? Let only a fraction of the billions of dollars appropriated but not spent for war be used to help tide the workers over the reconversion period. Then you will have a more smooth transition.

Judging from past experience, however, it will not be hard for the Herald Tribune and other big business organs to persuade this Congress to shy away from the so-called "human aspects." Their influence will have to be counteracted vigorously, and immediately, by demonstrations, picket lines, wires, letters, delegations to Washington insisting that Congress go back into session at once and take up the program laid down by labor for effecting a decent job and social security program.

Subsistence No Part of Pay, Say Crews in Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Ship's crews of merchant vessels now in the port of Philadelphia are denouncing War Labor Board chairman George W. Taylor with protests against the attempt of shipowner interests to classify subsistence and berth as "basic wages" for seamen.

Joined together in this fight to achieve the modest demand of 55 cents an hour for seafaring wages, to bring the seamen's pay up to the shoreside minimum, are members of the National Maritime Union, CIO; the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association; the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, and the Seafarer's International Union, AFL. In Philadelphia, as in other ports, this is the first time maritime unions have joined forces to fight a common wage issue.

The seamen's case against the shipowners' attempt to keep take-home pay low by deducting for food and lodging aboardship is based on the stern reality that a man's home expenses continue whether he is there or not.

James E. Ritchie, chairman of the publicity committee for the seamen's unions involved, said yesterday that no man can consider \$82.50 a month sufficiently decent wages to make his going to sea worth the sacrifice.

A Federal court did render a decision in this port in favor of seamen employed on our large rivers that subsistence is not take-home pay," Mr. Ritchie pointed out.

CIO Demands Congress Cushion Peace Shock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Three emergency steps to prevent mass unemployment with the advent of V-J Day were urged upon Congress today by the CIO. In a letter sent to each member of both houses

of Congress CIO Legislative Director Nathan E. Cowan named the three necessary steps as:

"(1) A 20 percent increase in basic wage rates, (2) raising the statutory minimum wage from 40 cents an hour to 65 cents, and (3) adequate emergency unemployment compensation."

While emphasizing that the CIO does not think that "these measures alone will prevent another depression," Mr. Cowan's letter declared:

"These measures, if coupled with adequate price control while goods are still scarce, with a post-war competitive price policy, and with an equitable tax policy based on ability to pay, will put the necessary purchasing power in the hands of the workers and farmers of this country to enable them to buy the products of American industry and American agriculture."

Pointing out that CIO members already are feeling "the pinch of the reconversion period," Mr. Cowan asserted that cutbacks in war contracts have already introduced large-scale unemployment into the national industrial scene.

Other workers, he said, have had their incomes sharply reduced as they have been forced to take jobs at lower wages or have lost their overtime pay with reduction in working hours. In addition, he mentioned the "millions of American workers who are still struggling to make ends meet on substandard wages."

Mr. Cowan's letter urged support for the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill "as the framework for a positive program for achieving full employment." He also requested their support for the principle of the annual wage "to put our economy on a sounder, less fluctuating basis;" the Wagner-Murray-Dingell over-all social security bill; federal aid to education and a permanent FEPC.

DeGaulle to Visit Washington Aug. 22

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP).—French Provisional President Gen. Charles DeGaulle will arrive here Aug. 22 to discuss with President Truman France's future role in the Far East and plans of the big powers for western Germany.

CTAL Delegates To Paris Named

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13 (APN).—Six of the 18 affiliates of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) have chosen their delegates to the world labor congress opening in Paris Sept. 25. CTAL president Vicente Lombardo Toledano announced this week.

The six are the Colombian Federation of Labor, the National Workers Union of El Salvador, the Costa Rican Workers Federation, the Mexican Workers Federation, the Guatemalan Federation of Labor and the Puerto Rican General Confederation of Labor.

The latter had received no official invitation, since Puerto Rico is a U. S. dependency.

The delegates are:

Colombia, Juan C. Lara and Filiberto Barrero, CTC president and treasurer.

Salvador, Victor Manuel Herrera, Mechanics Union, and Joaquin River Martinez, Railway Workers.

Costa Rica, CTCR secretary Rodolfo Guzman.

Mexico, Toledano and CTM executives Alfonso Sanchez Madañaga and Fernando Amilpa.

Guatemala, CGT secretary Arcadio Ruiz Franco.

Puerto Rico, CGT secretary Hector Graciani.

These delegates will also take part in the extraordinary congress of the CTAL, which will be held in Paris concurrently with the world labor congress.

Furniture Workers For Davis, Quill

Employees of the Decorative Cabinet Corporation plants have endorsed for reelection Councilman Benjamin J. Davis from Manhattan and Michael J. Quill from the Bronx. The entire slate of American Labor Party candidates has also been endorsed.

The workers are members of Local 92 of the Furniture, Bedding and Allied Trades Workers Union. The plants employ 300 workers, 30 percent of whom are Negro.

Specter of Peace Haunts Workers In Huge B-29 Plant at Marietta

MARIETTA, Ga. Aug. 13.—Ghost-town fears haunt the aircraft workers in this community today as the approach of V-J Day promises to step up the lay-off rate at the Bell-Aircraft B-29 plant here.

Marietta, which was transformed almost overnight from a sleepy village into a busy war community, started to feel the pinch of reconversion directly after V-E Day, when cutbacks caused reduction of employees from the 27,000 peak. On Aug. 6 the big plant went on the 40-hour week, removing overtime

pay from the take-home of workers who had been relying on working 60 hours a week to bring their income up to the cost of living.

Employment has dropped to 24,000 already, according to spokesmen for United Auto Workers (CIO) Local 10, and the hope for converting to civilian production after V-J Day is not held likely. The plant turned out complete bombers, making almost everything except engines.

Meanwhile, the housing problem, formerly acute, has been ironically inverted. With cutbacks bringing down employment and removal of

overtime reducing income in any case, families are moving out of houses because they cannot afford the high rentals. James Notgrass, Housing Chairman of Local 10, said the local has asked the UAW to help get the rents cut "by orders from Washington."

"Our principal problem used to be overcrowding," he said. "But now the trouble is that our families can't pay the high rents when our overtime work is gone. We are all down to 40 hours and can't pay the rent."

8,000,000 Face Job Loss, Hillman Warns

The CIO Political Action Committee yesterday readied a nationwide drive on local, state and federal levels for legislation to cushion the shock of unemployment now facing America.

Sidney Hillman, PAC chairman, who presided at an all-day conference of representatives of CIO's principal unions, expressed fear at a Hotel Commodore press conference that victory's rejoicing would be clouded by threats of privation for millions of workers.

Eight to ten million war workers will find themselves jobless within the next few weeks through the cancellation of billions of dollars of contracts, he said, unless Congress acts immediately on a reconversion program. CIO unions, Hillman stressed, will contact legislators from now on until Congress reconvenes next month in order to hammer home the need for action.

"Thank God, the peace is here," said Hillman, "but we must not permit things to drift along."

He said that the ingenuity, effort and energy which went into "the miraculous conversion" should now be used for changeover to civilian output.

LEGISLATION NEEDED

The most important piece of legislation to be passed immediately is expanded unemployment benefits of \$25 for 26 weeks, Hillman said. Other urgent bills include the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill, the 65-cent-an-hour minimum wage, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security bill, a national housing program, additional veterans' legislation and other measures contributing to full production and full employment.

"We wish to make it clear," he said, "that we shall consider ourselves victorious only when we win the war and when we are assured of victory over poverty and the fear of depression," he emphasized.

PROGRAM OUTLINED

The reconversion program as outlined by the national CIO, Hillman said, is for "the good of labor, organized and unorganized, and for the good as well, of the farmer, the professional worker, the businessman, the housewife and the general consumer."

He listed the program which is being urged upon the Administration and Congress. They include, he said:

Higher basic wages. CIO is asking that the President should allow the War Labor Board to increase all basic wage rates by 20 percent and up to 17 cents an hour. It also calls for the establishment of the 65-cent an hour minimum wage.

No reduction in take-home pay.

With cutbacks and the return to a shorter work week, CIO demands that the pay workers receive must be adjusted upwards so that their take-home pay is no less than now.

Hold the price line. OPA must be retained to keep a ceiling on prices. Quality grading must be added to price control.

Retain and improve the U. S. Employment Service in order to help transfer workers to the right jobs.

Increase and improve unemployment compensation which should be raised to allow a maximum of \$25 a week for a minimum of 26 weeks in any year of unemployment.

Planning and improvement of state and federal work projects.

A program of full production and full employment through the teamwork of government, management and labor.

The PAC through its affiliates, Hillman declared, will operate on local, state and federal levels in an effort to bring this program into effect.

Truman to Ask Better Social Security Act

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP).—President Truman, reviewing 10 years of progress under the Social Security Act, said tonight that he soon will ask Congress to make the act "a more perfect instrument for the maintenance of economic security."

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt reported that \$9,000,000,000 in Social Security payments has gone to individuals since the late President Roosevelt signed the act in 1935. He said 4,250,000 persons are receiving an aggregate of \$111,000,000 a month.

A bill is before the Senate Finance Committee to overhaul the program. It would increase payments and withdrawals, strengthen unemployment compensation systems, broaden hospitalization and medical aid, and extend coverage to farm and other uncovered workers.

The Social Security tax, now one percent on both employers and employees, has been scheduled to increase automatically to two percent for the past several years. Congress has postponed the increase each time.

Mr. Truman already has asked Congress to broaden unemployment compensation to permit payments as high as \$25 a week for 26 weeks.

Truman Confers On Wage and Market Controls

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP).—President Truman today received from his top home front advisers recommendations on the handling of labor disputes and wage stabilization during reconversion.

Indications were the end of the Pacific war would bring no immediate abandonment of the Government's control over wages.

Present policy will be liberalized, officials said, but until civilian goods are on the market and the danger of inflation is gone, some form of Government wage control must continue to be exercised.

The White House announced that the recommendations on wages and labor disputes had been submitted to Mr. Truman and that he had the reports under study.

The announcement said Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, War Labor Board Chairman George W. Taylor and John R. Steelman, adviser to Schwellenbach, conferred with the President after submitting their reports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP).—Congressional leaders acted today to insure prompt consideration of bills dealing with the crux of postwar prosperity—employment.

They moved to complete committee hearings so the measures will be ready for action as soon as Congress reconvenes, probably on Sept. 5, to complete legislation covering the human phase of reconversion.

Chairman Robert F. Wagner (D-NY), of the Senate Banking Committee, said a subcommittee would resume hearings Aug. 21 on a bill envisioning the late President Roosevelt's goal of 60,000,000 postwar jobs. It would authorize the Government, through a job budget, to fill in any employment gaps left by private industry.

Chairman Walter F. George (D-Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee, said hearings will begin Aug. 29 on a bill to set up a nationwide minimum of \$25 a week for 26 weeks in unemployment compensation benefits during the reconversion emergency. This scale has been requested by President Truman.

Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley has indicated that these matters will receive prompt attention when Congress returns.

Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey conferred for an hour and a half with Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughn, the President's military aide. Subject of their discussion was believed to be postwar military manpower re-

quirements and the question of continuing inductions. There is congressional sentiment for repealing the Selective Service Act immediately after Japan's surrender.

Sen. William Langer (R-ND) said he would introduce a bill to stop the draft immediately, return inducted men not already sent overseas, to their homes, and ban sending those on furlough back overseas.

Mr. Truman announced plans to ask Congress to improve the social security act for human betterment. A bill is before the Senate Finance Committee to overhaul the social security structure.

Sen. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) said after a talk with the President that he will fly to Europe soon to see about helping small business get its share of postwar foreign trade. He will go as representative of the Senate Small Business Committee, but will pay his own way.

Frankenstein Asks Gov't Harness Atom

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Richard T. Frankenstein, CIO auto union vice president, demanded today that the government control the atomic bomb for the benefit of the people.

"Here is something that is too big, too awesome, for us to leave to chance or to monopoly. Our government spent the money to develop the bomb. Our government now has the responsibility to use it for shortening the war. And our government has an equal responsibility for using the process to advance industry and social progress."

"If the scientists are correct, the automobile industry, the coal and oil industries, our electrical industries, are all due for revolutionary changes. This process can create turmoil in our basic industries, or it can advance the standard of living of all of us."



Aerial view shows Hiroshima after the first atom bomb struck it. The burst created havoc through 60 percent of the city's area. —U. S. Army Air Force Photo.

CP Parley Votes Job Fight Program

The New York State convention of the Communist Party wound up late Sunday night on a note of urgency in the fight against unemployment.

On behalf of the national committee of the party, Robert Thompson, one of the four national secretaries, proposed to the delegates an emergency program of action to be applied immediately. He urged that:

1.—Communist clubs and county organizations initiate organization of "broad delegations" to state legislators, congressmen, mayors, city council and the Governor to get them to fight for action from their respective bodies; (2) Communists take the lead in their shops, local unions and other union bodies for united action of CIO and AFL; (3) Communists back demonstrations and other forms of activity initiated by trade union bodies; (4) the incoming state committee issue a special circular throughout the state on its program.

Thompson advanced a four-point program, including carryover pay to laid-off workers; immediate reconvening of Congress to act on increased unemployment compensation, the Murray Full Employment and Murray-Wagner-Dingell social security bill and pending veterans' bills; special session of the State Legislature to put Gov. Dewey's \$400,000,000 surplus to work in easing the critical job situation; immediate launching of city, state and federal public works projects.

The convention also heard and adopted reports of the panel discussions on veterans, youth, women and national group work.

REPORT ON VETS

The veterans report, given by Abner Berry, emphasized the immediate emergency created by the dual process of stepped-up demobilization and the shrinkage of jobs. It demanded that Gov. Dewey take steps immediately to utilize the \$400,000,000 he had piled up in the treasury on the plea that the money be-

longed to the men in the armed services.

The three chief problems facing the vets, Berry said, were jobs and security, health and housing. He urged an immediate fight for county hospitals and for expanded housing facilities. He also urged that the fight for increased adjustment pay for veterans be taken up.

OTHER PROPOSALS

Also proposed by Berry, himself a recently returned veteran, were:

(1) That unions organize veterans committees; (2) that all returning veterans join the two established organizations, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars; (3) that the fight against discrimination in GI benefits and in veterans organizations affecting Negro veterans be taken up by all. He especially warned against efforts to deprive the Negro vets in the South of their benefits.

(4) That Communist clubs set up veterans' committees to aid local vets in finding homes and in various other ways.

(5) That a two-day state conference of Communist veterans be called by the incoming state committee.

Leon Wofsy, reporting for the youth panel, emphasized the necessity for the Communist Party to assume responsibility for work among the young people of America. He suggested establishment of a State Communist Commission on Youth. His panel, he said, had debated at length the merits of reconstituting the Young Communist League, disbanded a few years ago, but had been unable to reach any conclusive decisions. He said the panel agreed the main problem now was to establish Communist responsibility.

The convention in its wind-up sessions passed resolutions on Spain, Puerto Rico, Greece, aid for rebuilding of the Communist movement in the South, impeachment of Sen. Theodore Bilbo, organizing the unorganized, combatting anti-Semitism and demanding that Gov. Dewey call a special legislative session on jobs.

AFL Union Hits Red-Baiting

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13.—Machinists Lodge 311 here has refused to support the California AFL executive council's war on the Communist Party.

Lodge 311, which is the parent local of machinist unions in this area, after a spirited discussion, tabled the red-baiting resolution now being circulated by the state AFL body.

The red-baiting resolution was reputed to have been written and pushed upon the board by Trotskyite Barney Mayes.

At the same meeting which tabled the anti-red resolution, the machinists lodge pledged "full cooperation to president, Harry S. Truman, and to the government to conclude the present emergency by doing everything that is humanly possible to defeat our enemies and to reinforce our democracy on a stronger foundation than ever before."

CIO Delegation to Visit Soviet Union Soon

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—An official CIO delegation will visit the Soviet Union at "a very early date" in response to an invitation from the Soviet labor movement, President Philip Murray announced today.

The invitation was extended by Vassili Kuznetsov, chairman of the All Union Central Committee of Soviet Trade Unions, who is touring the United States with nine other Soviet labor men and women as a guest of the CIO.

Murray also gave his approval to the formation of an American-Soviet Trade Union Committee, for the purpose of "continuing discussion" of "problems of common interest in the reconversion and post-war periods."

Such a committee had been suggested in the joint meetings of the CIO leaders and Soviet labor delegates, he said. Murray said that he considered the committee could be "of invaluable assistance to both organizations." It will be referred to the CIO and the Soviet Trade Unions "for early action," Murray added.

Both Murray and Kuznetsov today hailed the growing friendship between the labor movements.

"Extremely interesting information" said Murray, "has been exchanged and a firm basis has been laid for strengthening and cement-

ing relations between organized labor of the United States and the Soviet Union. This friendship between the working people of these two important nations would be the greatest assurance for a durable and lasting peace which is the aspiration of the common people throughout the world."

Kuznetsov then remarked that the Soviet delegation was convinced that "the CIO is the progressive American trade union movement."

"One of the most important tasks in the cause of further development of friendly relations between the trade unions of our two countries," he continued, "is the organization of the widest possible mutual information on the work of the Soviet trade unions and the CIO."

"We believe that our visit to the U. S. A. will be a valuable contribution to the cause of cementing the friendship between the workers of the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R., as well as in the cause of further consolidation of the friendship between the peoples of our two great nations."

Family of Pvt. Jones Anxiously Awaits Reversal of Death Edict

By MILDRED MCADORY

The family of Private Daniel Jones anxiously awaits reversal of his death sentence on a charge of mutiny.

"We don't know what happened, we've gotten two letters since this happened, one telling us it had happened, the other just a V-mail letter," said his father, a tall grey-haired Navy Yard worker. There is a tense expectancy about the whole family which was

dramatized when one of the girls came in with a letter. The whole family crowded around, to be disappointed—it was a letter from a friend. They are waiting for official details of the trial.

Daniel grew up and attended the schools of New Rochelle and Yonkers. He began as a typical American boy—a newsboy. Later he worked with his father in a lumber yard, and at various other jobs. He had been well liked by the people in his community. Always a happy and jolly lad.

Private Jones entered the army at eighteen, has been in the Army two years, overseas sixteen months. He has another brother in Italy. He is one of thirteen children, aged from six to twenty-seven years.

All of the family old enough are in defense plants. "We are all on the fighting line," said his mother, who works in a plant in Yonkers. They work swing shifts since someone has to be at home at all times with the smaller children. The father works in a Navy yard in California, is home on a thirty-day leave. He is supposed to leave on the eighteenth. He said, however, "I want to wait until I hear from Daniel. If they go through this thing, I'll never be able to go back. I just couldn't."

The whole community has really responded to the case. The fight began in New Rochelle. It was organized by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Then the veterans group, trade unions, the Mayor joined. It spread to White Plains and now, includes the whole of Westchester County.

In Yonkers there is a large committee of both Negro and white, including the veterans of World War II, the ALP Councilmanic nominee, William Berlin. The Red Cross has promised to have an investigation made in Germany. The nature of the cases is reflected in broad groups that participate. The churches had cards for people to sign to the Congressman. The

unions, all people and groups are involved.

They are all waiting for the official record of the case. "We don't know what to do next, said Berlin, we will have to wait until we see what happened there. They plan to have a group of lawyers examine the case and make recommendations. They would like to have a new trial in the United States.

This week Representative Ralph A. Gamble received a letter from Major General Myron C. Cramer stating that a stay of execution had been granted pending a review of the trial. He also said the final action would not be taken until a thorough investigation had been made. The whole community waits in hope.



Members of the family of Private Daniel Jones listen to a letter from him read by Elijah Jones, father of the soldier. From left to right are Mrs. Alice Jones, mother, with Sally Anne, aged 6, on her lap, Samuel, Evelyn, Mrs. Dorothy Powell, married sister, and Elizabeth. On the table next to the elder Jones is a picture of Daniel.

—Daily Worker Photo.

Carrier Planes Hit Tokyo Area

GUAM, Tuesday, Aug. 14 (UP).—Waves of carrier aircraft from Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet destroyed or damaged several score enemy planes and smashed important military targets in the Tokyo area, while Japanese planes attacked Allied warships hovering off the coast, dispatches disclosed today.

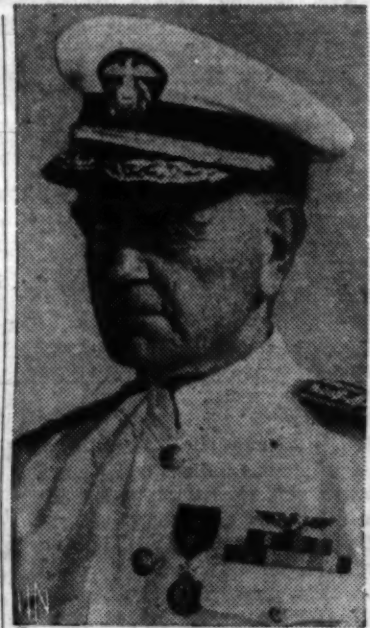
The Japanese air force struck at the Third Fleet in "considerable" strength while U. S. and British dive bombers, torpedo planes and fighters swarmed over the Tokyo-Yokohama area in a massive raid against a submarine base, shipping, railway targets and a network of airdromes.

Several enemy aircraft, including at least one torpedo plane, were shot down by screening pilots near Vice-Admiral John S. McCain's fast carrier task force between 5 a.m. and 2 p.m., Monday.

The main strength of the Third Fleet carrier offensive was directed against a vital war plant. A dispatch from the British carrier task force flagship said pilots were "pouring bombs into a large chemical plant," near Tokyo.

The Japanese assault against Allied warships was described by a UP correspondent as a "death spasm or attempted trickery." A Japanese torpedo plane Sunday night torpedoed and damaged a major warship at Buckner Bay off Okinawa.

One wave of U. S. carrier planes struck at Kiryu, 55 miles northwest of Tokyo, and at Nagano, 110 miles northwest. Another formation hit a submarine nest at Sagami Bay, south of Yokohama, with 1,000 pound bombs.



ADMIRAL HALSEY

Name British Prosecutor

LONDON, Aug. 13 (UP).—Britain tonight named Attorney-General Hartley William Shawcross her chief prosecutor in the war criminals trials and press reports disclosed that 15 major Nazi figures had been moved to Nuremberg from Mondorf-Les-Bains.

The 15 Nazis were lodged in the city jail, where they will be nearer to living under actual prison conditions than they were in the hotel atmosphere of Mondorf-Les-Bains.

Trials are scheduled to begin next month.

British press dispatches said Hermann Goering and Joachim von Ribbentrop led the group scheduled to go to Nuremberg, along with Franz von Papen, Robert Ley, Hans Frank, Wilhelm Frick, Alfred Rosenberg, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Julius Streicher, Alfred Jodl and Wilhelm Keitel.

More on Chiang's Queer Notion of Allied Unity

Radio Chungking announced yesterday that Japanese officers were meeting with generals of the Chinese First Ground Division to "negotiate a surrender" in Chekiang province, just below Shanghai.

This news, attributed to an official spokesman of the Chungking High Command, by United Press contrasts with Chiang Kai-shek's sharp denunciation of the Chinese Communist general in the north, Chu Teh, for ordering Communist guerrillas to disarm the Japanese.

The Chungking radio revealed that Japanese troops were being disarmed in Chekiang also.

In other words, Chiang Kai-shek is opposed to disarming the Japanese in the north, because he does not control that area and fears the possibility that the Chinese patriots there will overthrow the Japanese and their Nanking puppets.

But in Chekiang, in parts of which the Kuomintang armies do have a foothold, Chiang Kai-shek is quite ready to "negotiate a surrender."

This contradicts his own statement of Sunday that the Big Four were conferring "on various questions related to Japan's formal offer of surrender with a view to arriving at a joint decision."

When it's a matter of the Chinese Communists fighting and overwhelming the Japanese, Chiang

Kai-shek is worried and angry.

When it's a matter of his own generals grabbing power in the strategically located Chekiang province, that's a bird of another feather.

World's Hardest Metal in Atombomb

DETROIT, Aug. 13 (UP).—Carboly Co., of Detroit, revealed today that a metal of unprecedented hardness was used in the atomic bomb.

W. G. Robbins, president of Carboly, said the metal known as carboly cemented carbide is the "hardest metal yet created by science."

He said the metal is made of powdered tungsten carbide and cobalt, put under terrific pressure and heated in special furnaces to thousands of degrees temperature. He said the metal weighs 50 percent more than lead.

Similar metal, Robbins said, has been used in armor-piercing projectiles and cutting tools for U. S. industry.

OPA Halts Ration Books

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP).—The OPA said today that it has suspended the printing of 150,000,000 new food ration books and 37,000,000 new "A" gasoline ration books.

The gasoline books was scheduled to go into use Dec. 22 and War Ration Book No. 5 was to be used soon after the first of the year.

OPA said printing will not be resumed until "we see where we are" about the end of the war.

CP Petitions Come in Fast

New York and Kings counties yesterday announced that nominating petitions to place Councilman Benjamin Davis and Peter V. Cacchione on the ballot were coming into their offices quick and heavy.

New York County has already received petitions with 9,000 signatures, and before the drive is over 10,000 are expected.

In Cacchione's office, 14,000 have already been collected, while 15,000 are expected.

Communist clubs were urged to bring their petitions to county offices today without fail.

Clerical assistance is still needed at the New York County office, 25 E. 12 St., Manhattan.

RALPH BELLAMY
In Walt Whitman's Immortal
LEAVES OF GRASS
4-12" Records in Album \$4.72

The Music Room
A COMPLETE RECORD SHOP

129 West 44th St., N. Y. C.
We ship promptly — See packing charge

Cannery Unions On Coast Face Lewis Raids

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—John L. Lewis' notorious raiding spearhead, District 50, may launch a drive to capture local cannery unions feuding over jurisdiction.

In addition, Harry Lundeberg, president of the Seafarers International Union, is reportedly threatening to go "independent"—perhaps teaming up with Lewis—and pull the Lundeberg-controlled locals with him.

This raiding spree, newest development in jurisdictional disputes bedeviling the labor movement, is focused in Sacramento Valley cannery locals, formerly AFL federal unions, which were ordered by the AFL executive council to affiliate with the Teamsters.

Lundeberg, who attempted to herd the cannery workers into the SIU, is being brought up on charges before the AFL top body this week for bucking the Teamsters' award. If the council is too harsh on him, he may make good his threat to pull out of the AFL as a Lewis.

TREND TO CIO

Meanwhile, many rank and file members of six cannery locals in the Sacramento valley are reported to be looking with favor on the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers. As a result, the FTA has petitioned the NLRB for an industry-wide election in Northern California to allow the rank-and-file to determine affiliation. A Portland local, formerly AFL, has already affiliated with the FTA.

The Sacramento and Stockton locals, the former under the leadership of A. E. Bilger, have been fighting through court action and by walkouts, against Teamsters' affiliation. Pro-Lundeberg men in the locals, who had encouraged the strike, attempted to steer the unions into the SIU.

Later District 50 moved in in the person of Richard Francis, Lewis' key mine workers' representative on the Pacific Coast. Francis met with Bilger and then reported back to Lewis.

At the same time, six other locals, outside the Sacramento valley, have affiliated with the Teamsters—but only after laying down certain conditions guaranteeing maintenance of autonomy, a joint council and industrial union character of locals. Teamsters affiliation was chosen by some officials and members, according to reports, only because it was at that time the only visible alternative to Lundeberg.

What will happen at the Chicago meeting of the AFL executive council remains to be seen. It is doubtful that Dan Tobin, Teamster head who is asking that Lundeberg's charter be lifted, will back down on this jurisdictional fight.

Chicago to Blast Bilbo Wednesday

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—A protest meeting will be held under the auspices of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order Lodge 484 against the notorious polltaxer and pro-fascist Senator Theodore O. Bilbo of Mississippi, Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 8 p.m. at the Victory Hall, 3244 W. Roosevelt Road.

Speakers at the meeting will be Avrum Tapper, former president of the Lawndale B'nai Brith; John T. Bernard, former Congressman from Minnesota, PAC district director; John Gray, executive secretary, National Negro Society and Historical Foundation; Mickey Pallas, organizer of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order Lodge 484.

May Speed GIs From Mediterranean Area

LEGHORN, Italy, Aug. 13 (UP).—Brig. Gen. Francis H. Oxx, commanding general of the peninsular base section, said today that the end of the Japanese war may permit an earlier release of his personnel and may speed the closing of the entire Mediterranean theater.

Call to Demonstrate Against Baseball Jimcrow Wins Wide Aid

JIM CROW IN BASEBALL MUST GO!



Dixie Dean Says:
"Satchel Paige and Josh Gibson can easily make the majors. They belong..."

The disgraceful discrimination against Negro players in baseball still exists despite the shortage of top flight players. Negro and white troops fought for the Four Freedoms overseas. Yet Negro athletes are prevented from enjoying those freedoms in America's National Pastime.

The recently passed Ives-Quinn Law makes discrimination unlawful. The baseball magnates must be made to abide by the law of our State.



"I have seen many Negro players who deserve to be in the major leagues. They should not be discriminated against..."

MASS MEETINGS

at **EBBETS FIELD**

McKEEVER PLACE

Between Sullivan Place and Empire Boulevard

at the **POLO GROUNDS**

BRADHURST AVENUE and 155th STREET

Parade Through Harlem Begins at 135th St. and 7th Avenue at 12:00 Noon

AT 1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1945

(in case of rain, postponed to the following Saturday)

HEAR
SEE

FAMOUS AMERICANS:

STAGE, SCREEN, SPORTSMEN,
LEGISLATORS, TRADE UNION LEADERS

Clip and mail to Branch Rickey of the Dodgers, 215 Montague Pl. Brooklyn or Larry MacPhail, NY Yankees, 55 W. 42nd St. NYC or Horace Stenham, NY Giants, 102 West 42nd St., NYC.

Dear Sir,

I want to see better baseball played, with Negro players in the game. The Josh Gibsons, Satchel Paiges and other Negro stars belong in the major leagues. I urge you to immediately strengthen your club by signing many of the great Negro players who have won the respect of fans, players and managers alike.

Signed

Sponsored by the End Jimcrow in Baseball Committee, 2231 Broadway, NYC. TRedfager 7-6720

Half Million Leaflets Cover City:

This is a reproduction of the leaflet printed by the End Jimcrow in Baseball Committee which is now being distributed all over the city announcing the mass meetings and demonstrations which will be held this coming Saturday, Aug. 18, in front of Ebbets Field and the Polo Grounds. Organizations desiring to participate in the demonstrations can get free copies of this leaflet for distribution at the office of the committee, 2231 Broadway, phone TR. 7-6720.

Labor Passivity Marks Dearborn Primary Vote

By HARRY FAINARU

DEARBORN, Mich., Aug. 12.—The primary elections in this Ford Empire headquarters resulted in the re-nomination of Mayor Orville L. Hubbard, and the nomination of James Thomson, who was supported but not endorsed by the CIO. They will contest in the run-off.

A third candidate, Ralph B. Guy, who drew 1,192 votes, was defeated. Of the 14 candidates for the council out of 22 who ran, Percy Llewellyn, co-director of the west side region, of the United Automobile Workers, and Walter Dorosh Ford Local 800 leader and a veteran, were also nominated.

But the picture here is quite the reverse of what happened in Detroit.

Out of a total of over 9,000 votes, Hubbard polled 5,585, while his opponent, Thomson drew only 2,389. As the press pointed out, the Dearborn vote "was decided entirely on the gag ordinance issue."

The ordinance was passed by the Dearborn Council a few months ago, virtually forbidding Mayor Hubbard to make any public statements.

The Ford empire mayor couldn't greet official visitors, and anything he might want to say orally or in written form had to pass through the censorship of a publicity department under the direct control of the Council. The ordinance was brought into court, but the whole thing was so unpopular that the Council itself reconsidered its ac-

tion. However, Hubbard used it as the only campaign weapon in the primaries.

Union leaders at Ford Local 600, rank and file union members, and leaders of national groups in Dearborn dismissed the above issue, even though they say that it might have gotten Hubbard some votes.

They point out that while the candidates for Mayor and Council supported by labor and the progressive forces started out with a good organizational program on paper, it didn't get far in the action stage.

They said that out of 38,000 registered voters, leaving out those not registered, only a little over 9,000 voted. And they attribute the lack of interest of the voters to the failure of the mayoralty candidate and the Councilmen to wage an aggressive campaign on issues, such as jobs, housing, FEPC, unemployment compensation, etc.

As one union leader, a veteran in political campaigns in Dearborn, observed: "Our candidates were nominated, but Hubbard got a two to one count over Thomson, and Llewellyn ran 12th out of 14 while Dorosh was the 14th on the list."

Although the Hubbard forces have the edge over the progressives, it is apparent, these political observers say, that Hubbard can be defeated, and the progressive candidate for mayor and the two councilmen elected if labor and the democratic forces, especially the national groups, are organized to get out the vote.

Issue Pamphlet On Bridges Case

On behalf of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Carol King has urged the repeal of the provisions in our deportation laws ordering the deportation of non-citizens because of their political opinion or affiliation.

The appeal appears in the new pamphlet, "The Supreme Court on the Bridges Case," which can be obtained by sending five cents, in stamps or coin, to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

In her introduction, Mrs. King states, in part: "Justice Murphy's opinion tells in the measured and stern words of impartial justice what has been done to a man in the name of enforcing our deportation laws. It examines those laws as they stand on our statute books and challenges the right of the Government under our Constitution to make a hollow mockery of the right of free speech, press and assembly by depriving an alien of their protection in a deportation proceeding."

Salute to Spanish Republican Fighters!

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN RALLY

Monday, Sept. 24th at 8 P.M.

CONFERENCE for MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
TO BE HELD AT THE
HOTEL ASTOR, 45th STREET & BROADWAY
Tomorrow, Wednesday, August 15th at 8 P.M.
NOTE: If your Executive Board will not be meeting, please appoint two observers to this important conference.

Sponsored by

SPANISH REFUGEE APPEAL

of the

JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE

192 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y., LEXington 2-2

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THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50
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DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
DAILY WORKER	5.25	9.50	17.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50

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Chiang Exposes Himself

BY DENOUNCING the Chinese Communists for attacking and disarming the Japanese troops in northern China, Chiang Kai-shek has given his game away. He has exposed the real aims and fears of the Kuomintang dictatorship. Every American can now see exactly what the trouble is in China.

Just pause for a moment to consider the picture. Japanese imperialism is tottering. Its troops in northern China are in danger of being cut off. The very substantial forces of the Nanking puppet regime (containing many former Kuomintang troops) are in a panic.

So the Chinese Communists, led by Chu Teh, issue an order to follow-up on the enemy's disaster, to cut up the enemy armies, to compel their surrender and to disarm them.

But Chiang Kai-shek is also in a panic. You might have expected that a truly national leader of China at this historic moment, would call upon all patriots to rise up and annihilate the enemy. You might have expected that Chiang would say to the Communists: "Well, let bygones be bygones; this is the moment to throw all energies into the final battles with the enemy."

But nothing of the kind comes from Chungking. The Kuomintang leaders are more worried about the fact that the Japanese may surrender to the Chinese Communists and patriot guerillas than they are cheered by the fact that northern China is freeing itself.

In other words, they fear the Chinese people. They would rather let the Japanese retain their armed formations, and retain their arms, than to see the Communist guerillas liberate the long-suffering towns and villages of the north.

In fact, Chiang Kai-shek rebukes not only the Communists, but the Japanese. Imagine that—he warns the Japanese that they will be held "strictly accountable" for surrendering to what he considers the wrong kind of Chinese.

We will see more of that in the next days. No doubt, Chiang Kai-shek is equally worried about the Nanking puppet troops, thousands of whom are former Kuomintang armies which were sold out bag and baggage by Kuomintang leaders. They may also surrender to the wrong Chinese. Thus the world will learn the whole intrigue of treachery which has been going on so long.

Can the United States support such a policy? Can our munitions be given to Chiang Kai-shek for his obvious plan of foisting his dictatorship on all of China, and provoking civil war with the liberated peoples of the north?

We don't think so. The State Department's policy must change immediately. No arms for those who plan civil war. Help to all Chinese patriots fighting and disarming the enemy.

Freedom to Slander

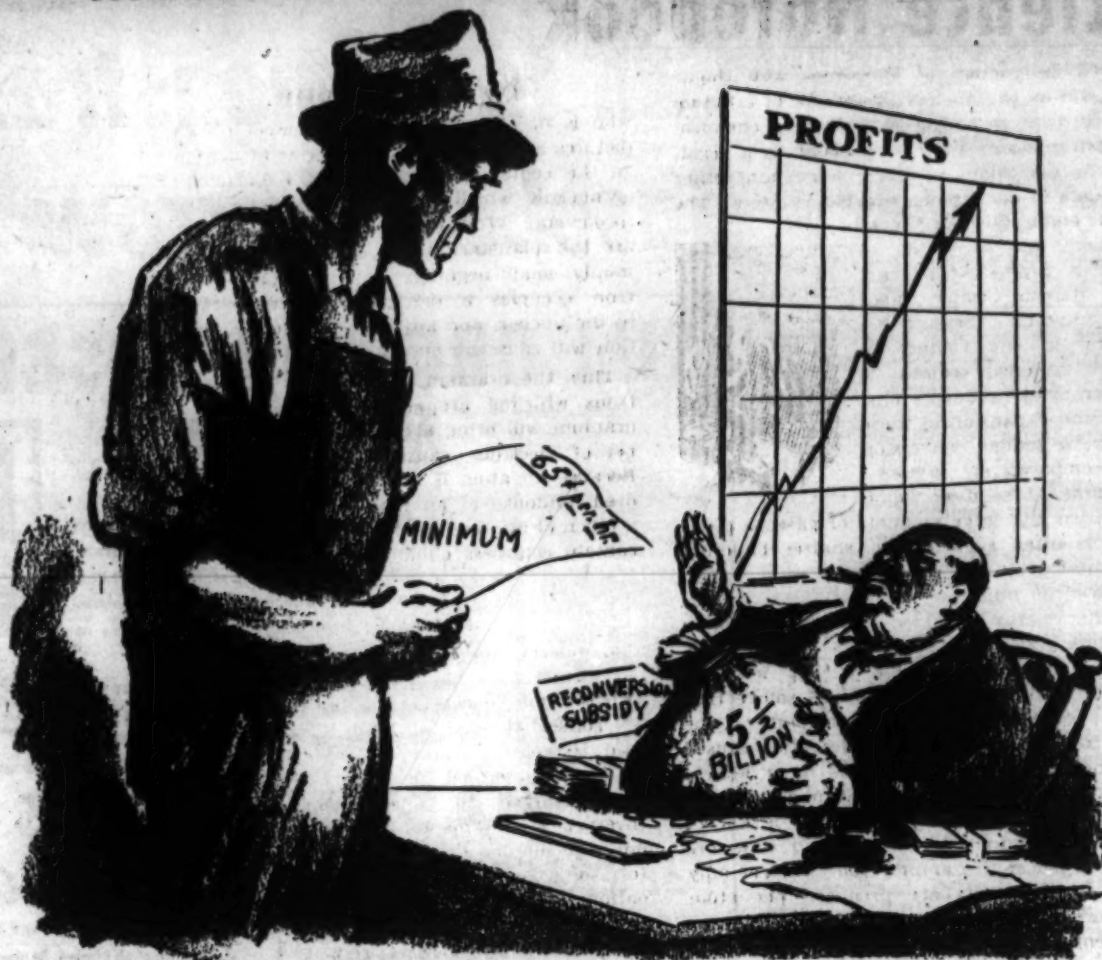
IS IT the freedom to express responsible opinion or freedom to slander that the American press associations want in Europe?

After the performance of John MacCormac in the New York Times none of the European governments can be blamed if they insist upon choosing carefully which American correspondents they will admit into their countries or establishing a complete press censorship.

Having freely slandered the Red Army occupation troops in Czechoslovakia and Austria, the Times correspondent turns up in Hungary. He devotes his energies entirely to collecting anecdotes about the alleged atrocities of Red Army men supposedly seeking revenge against the Hungarians. Only towards the end of his dispatch does he mention the fact, reported to him by the Hungarian Communist leader Rakosi, that the Germans had opened the doors of the Budapest jails on the eve of their departure and that many Hungarian criminals dressed in Red Army uniform had already been caught.

The stories of MacCormac from Hungary and the other countries visited by him are so similar that one wonders whether he is not working on a special assignment. His reports recall similar stories that used to come out of Russia after the revolution, and from Hungary and Germany during the upheavals there after the first world war. If the New York Times has the indecency to accept these slanders against our great Ally, there is no other course but for the European governments to protect themselves from the raiding expeditions of irresponsible and Hearstian American correspondents. It can now be more easily understood why the democratic governments of Europe are so suspicious of American correspondents, especially when they crusade under the banner of "freedom of the press."

'Too Much!'



A New Warsaw Rises from the Ruins

By L. KUDREVATYKH

WARSAW.

FROM the window of my room on the fifth floor of the Polonia, Warsaw's comfortable hotel which by some miracle survived the general destruction, there is a view of a central part of the city.

In the course of four years of warfare I saw many cities wrecked and burned by the Germans, but none can compare with the havoc of Warsaw. More than 9,000 buildings were shattered. But it is not the barbarity alone which strikes you so much as the fiendish methods. The city was wrecked methodically, house by house, block by block. Altogether 6,500 houses were either drenched in gasoline and burned or set afire by flamethrowers.

In the former ghetto, which occupied one-third of the city, not a single wall is standing; everything is rubble, and in the ruins you can still see remnants of human bodies, household utensils and clothing. What they could not destroy before their flight from Moscow, the Germans had planned to mine: sappers of the Red Army and the Polish Army removed 200,000 mines and unexploded shells from the surviving buildings.

I have been through the greater part of ruined Warsaw, most of which has been cleared of rubble and wreckage, and the Warsaw townspeople have grown accustomed to the bleak and dreary appearance of the ancient streets. No one seems conscious any longer of the smoldering stench that the wind has not yet swept away.

STREET TRAFFIC

The main thoroughfares are lively with traffic; newspaper boys do a brisk trade, bootblacks hail passers-by and flourish their brushes. There are many vendors of cigarettes, sweets or haberdashery. In little stalls fruits and flowers are offered for sale. Here and there in the black hole of a wrecked building a small shop, a bar or a restaurant has opened, quaintly called "Heart of Love" or "Rendezvous." The first tramcars already rattle through the ruins, and trucks replace buses.

Thousands of citizens returned to Warsaw. Living in crowded conditions, they suffer numerous inconveniences and walk many kilometers to and from their work. We visited one of the inhabitants. Like Alpinists we climbed over the piles of broken bricks that still clutter the narrow streets of the old town, we found

Eleonora Szwigodinska, a shabbily-dressed, weary-faced woman, who was chopping wood with a rusty axe. Szwigodinska and her chestnut-haired daughter, whose blue eyes peered at us timidly from behind her mother's skirts, live somewhere in this rubble—in a cellar.

"There are about 100 families here," she told us. "We lived through the terror of five years and never left the city. We saw the battles on the barricades. Even now we have to walk one and a half kilometers for water. But we are waiting and hoping Warsaw will be rebuilt and we shall be given apartments."

Warsaw townspeople are confident that they can rebuild the capital of their homeland to more than its former grandeur and beauty.

MUSEUM OF BARBARISM

In the undamaged building of one of the museums the Warsaw Reconstruction Bureau arranged an exhibition, where I saw evidence of the barbaric "activities" of the German invaders that have no parallel in world history. This evidence includes some fragments from Warsaw's famous monuments violated and mutilated by the invaders, for example, the head of the statue of Mickiewicz, the knife-slashed and bullet-riddled canvases of world-famous painters, shattered pianos, splinters of ancient delftware and porcelain.

Here also the plan of the new Warsaw is displayed—a city with parks and beautiful esplanades, a city designed to reflect the spirit and willpower of new Poland.

Prof. Michal Kaczorowski, Minister of Reconstruction, who placed at our disposal facts about the progress in the reconstruction of the capital and the plans for the immediate future, told us:

"Two factors inspired us and gave us hope that Warsaw would be restored rapidly—the formation of the government of the Re-

public and the great effective help of the Soviet Government, and, in particular, of the neighboring Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics."

It has already been decided which of the buildings and blocks are to be pulled down and rebuilt first. Meanwhile, a settlement of prefabricated wooden cottages, a gift of the Soviet Government to Warsaw, is being erected to meet the needs of the industrial workers and employees of government institutions. But the chief efforts at present are directed toward rebuilding the railway junctions, the industrial enterprises, and setting the municipal economy in order. Warsaw already has electric light and the gas and the water works are functioning in many districts. Over 30,000 persons are engaged in the restitution of Poland's capital.

"We are confident that now the other Allied nations which have recognized the government of our Republic will help us with materials, primarily equipment," said Prof. Kaczorowski.

Sunday I made a trip to Roszin, a Warsaw suburb where there was formerly a radio station, one of the most powerful in Europe. The Germans carried off all the equipment and blew up the building. We saw the new station already erected, with a capacity of 50 kilowatts. All the equipment was a present from the Soviet Union and it is being assembled by Soviet engineers. The day is not far off when all Europe will again hear the powerful voice of the Warsaw station.

I saw the ruins of Warsaw. But I also saw the new city rising from the ruins—the capital of free Poland. And the time will come when from the windows of the fifth floor of the Polonia Hotel you will see the magnificent panorama of a new Warsaw, rebuilt by the hands of the Polish people with the help of its neighbors and Allies.

—Worth Repeating—

The Soviet Union Fights as a United Nations Ally, the Chicago Sun of Aug. 8 says editorially. Answering those who slander the USSR's entrance into the Japanese war as an attempt to grab the spoils, the Sun says: Russia has not declared war "at midnight," ingloriously against one of our friends, as Mussolini did in attacking France in 1940. She has attacked our enemy. She has done so after suffering incomparable losses at the hands of the Nazis. She has done so at a time when the Japanese armies on the mainland are still beyond our reach and when only the Soviet forces are capable of crushing them. Perhaps Japan will quickly surrender, shocked by the atomic bomb and the further disaster of Russian intervention. But if the Tokyo fanatics continue to fight, every blow struck by the Red armies will shorten the war and lighten the burden on Britain and America. If they do not fight, Russia will have contributed to their surrender.

Science Notebook

THE destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the nuclear breakdown of uranium atoms is quite different from the chemical transformations that come about as a result of the explosions of TNT, tetryl and other powders in our tremendous blockbusters. The latter bombs do their "work" through the formation of gaseous products like carbon dioxide, water vapor and nitrogen. Pressure occurring in the vicinity of such exploded bombs is caused by the sudden evolution and expansion of these gases. A sudden conversion of comparatively small amounts of solid or liquid explosive into large amounts of gaseous products is often sufficient to shatter buildings and hurl projectiles from 16-inch guns a distance of 30 miles.

The energy obtained by burning fuels, powders and gasoline, and the amount they release in combustion, is trifling in comparison with atomic energy. The smoke that hangs over the Japanese cities hit by the atom bomb is the result of devastation caused by the release of some of the inner atomic energy. The staggering quantities of such forces are hard to realize, but it is known that 200 hundred million electron volts are released per split uranium atom, whereas only four electron volts are produced per atom of burning coal.

Scientists accept the concept of the atom presented by the Danish physicist Nils Bohr,



by Peter Stone

who is now at work on our atom bomb. He pictures an atom as a miniature solar system. In the center of this system is a hard core or nucleus, which occupies a position similar to our sun. Whirling around this nuclear sun are the planetary electron groups, infinitesimally small negative particles. Each electron occupies a definite orbit in relation to the nucleus and any shift to another position will cause an emission of light.

Thus the uranium atom has 92 such electrons whirling around its center. Splitting uranium will bring about shifts in this number of electrons, causing 92 light emissions. Because an atom is approximately one hundred millionth of an inch in diameter, even a pinch of uranium used in the atom bomb will contain countless billions of streaks of light. Multiply these fantastic figures by 92 and one can readily understand why the disintegration of the atom bomb caused a blinding flash that was seen for miles around the explosion.

THE Bohr concept of the atom has been somewhat modified and the nucleus is said to contain two types of matter: one neutral and termed neutron, the other positively charged and called proton. The discovery of the former particle exemplifies not only the method of science, but also its need for the free interchange of ideas across national and international boundaries. Both the and Becker, of the German University of Glessen, and Jean Frederic Joliot and his wife Irene Curie (daughter of the illustrious Pierre

Source of Energy In the Atombomb

and Marie) of the French Institute of Radium, contributed the preliminary studies. The genius of James Chadwick, English physicist (brought to this country for the development of the atombomb) fitted together the complicated jigsaw puzzle presented by his colleagues' experiments and completed the picture of the discovery of the neutron.

The nuclear core of the atom bears a positive charge and its particles are packed together solidly like a bag of marbles. Terrific amounts of energy are required to hold these neutrons and protons together and it is this force that science is seeking to release and harness.

All efforts in pre-war experiments were aimed at smashing through to the center of the atom. The radium studies of the Curies had shown that radioactive substances emit certain types of particles. One of these particles called alpha is the nucleus of a helium atom and is relatively heavy. The scientists devised methods for bombarding elements with the alpha particles in the hope of breaking through the planetary electronic structure and knocking out some protons or neutrons from the nucleus.

However, the positive helium nucleus was repelled by the positive atomic nucleus. Some success was achieved by sending particles of heavy hydrogen against the atom nuclei. These heavy hydrogen had been discovered by Professor Urey of Columbia. The experiments yielded some results, but the energy yields released were disappointing.

(To be continued)

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

"For Amusement
And Education"

Birmingham, Ala.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A recent issue of the Daily Worker carried a letter about comic strips. I wish to differ with several of the conclusions reached by the writer.

Since thousands of people, young and old, avidly follow the adventures of Superman, Dick Tracy and the former Pinky Rankin, it should be evident that they cannot be described as boring. Fans will admit that most strips have their dull moments but an experienced comic strip writer usually manages to hold the interest of his readers through many, many years. The adventures of the heroes of the comic strip may be impossibly exaggerated but the majority of readers accept this as part of the tradition. No one has yet suggested in the Worker that we condemn mystery and other types of adventure stories. The comic strips are merely picturizations of this type of story.

I would join with the writers in condemning those comics which depend for their humor on slander of race, religion or nationality.

I believe that the comic strip has gained a place in the daily newspaper. Fifty years or so ago, before pictures became so popular almost every large newspaper had its serial adventure story. Charles Dickens, Mark Twain and other Authors became popular through their serial stories.

As a worker's paper, we should seek ways of developing this popular feature, the comic strip for the amusement and education of those who read our press.

D. C.

Why Boost
Clare Luce?

Brooklyn

Editor, Daily Worker:

I simply can't understand how the Daily Worker could print the advance news item about Clare B. Luce's stage debut, without the comment it deserved.

Is it necessary for us to waste space on such stuff? Undoubtedly she is trying to increase her prestige in this manner, but from the way her performance flopped, I do hope it had the opposite effect.

M. C. M.

Veteran Will
Fight Prejudice

Minneapolis, Minn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

At a social worker's meeting at the University of Minnesota recently, a discharged veteran Raymond L. Palm of Portland, Ore., made an interesting report on Jim Crow in the Army. He spoke from the point of view of a veteran who had seen discrimination at work while in the service, and didn't like it. Seeing the Negro soldier stand aside to allow white soldiers at softdrink machines be served first, angered northern soldiers in Texas, was one example that Mr. Palm related.

"Soldiers who have seen this sort of thing and yet who know that the Negroes and members of other races can do just as good a job of soldiering as anyone when they are given the chance, will take a new interest in erasing prejudice," he maintained.

It is an encouraging sign.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Mother Bloor Reviews Convention

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR

THERE were many striking features of that historic national convention of our Communist Party held in New York City, July 26 to 29, that, as a Charter member of the Communist Party I should like to emphasize. In spite of the nation-wide discussion, we had been going through for months; perhaps because of that fact—it was absolutely a successful and unified convention. The constitution, resolutions, etc., were unanimously adopted, factions did not exist. Although the word "Browderism" was used occasionally before the convention in press discussions it was absolutely a misnomer as there was no "cult, faction or clique" developed, as Browder stood alone in his opposition report.

As we all used sharp self-criticism in all the panels of discussion at the convention itself and in the press, it is vital now that we should take up our unity of action immediately and use all our power of concentration upon building our Party today—not continually looking backward. We have pledged ourselves to build a "Leninist, Marxist" party, and we cannot keep that pledge unless we understand clearly what Marx taught and what we mean by Leninism.

It seemed to me, we must make our Party education more a part of life itself, not in a mechanical perfunctory manner—just talk about "Party education." We have such treasures of interpretations of Marx and Lenin, especially Stalin's book on Leninism easily available to all of us. Lenin's life and words can be read every day—his teachings are so plain, "he who runs may read" and his "word

pictures are so vivid"—we have a source of daily inspiration to guide us.

Sometimes very sharply he brings us back to the right path if we stray a little, and if there should be a determined going away on the wrong road, he patiently, but firmly brings the wanderer back home.

IT is imperative in our united desire, to take the road that leads to the party of true Socialism that we must read together and really study together the wonderful newly published book "Lenin's Political Biography" prepared by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute—published by the International Publishers in New York City. Of course, re-reading Lenin's Selected Works will help us a lot to do better work in our communities, and especially among the masses.

Just now when the pendulum seems to be swinging quite strongly toward the extreme "left"—in a panic against "bureaucracy"—it will do us all good to read at this period Lenin's "Infantile Left-Communism" where he correctly warns against a position taken by some workers against others who may possess culture or even against "professionals" of any kind.

Lenin's biographers say of him, quote page 257, "One of the greatest achievements of the revolution, in Lenin's opinion, was that it had made culture accessible to the masses. The raising of the cultural standard of the masses, he said, would stimulate the development of science, technique, art, and extensive application of science in the work of building up Soviet economy and the Soviet state."

In this connection he set a task of enormous

political importance—to see to it that science "shall not remain a dead letter, or a fashionable phrase (and it is no use concealing it, this often happens among us), so that what we have learned may become part of our very beings, so that it may actually and fully become a constituent element of our social life." He always insisted on bringing the farmers and workers together in all departments of party work.

Recently a story by Helen Stassova, editor of the magazine International Literature was printed in the Daily Worker—"Lenin and Culture."

How rich we are in our current articles in our press and in "our own" new, young writers and scientists, artists and musicians today growing together more closely all the time, with the masses of the people. Marching together men and women—Negroes, farmers, and youth, a united power that no force of fascism can break.

Yes, we needed that convention. Let us be happy together that we are strong enough to face the future difficult tasks—stronger because we were, at last, wise enough to realize, and admit, our mistakes, and strong enough to go forward without malice or bitterness or sadness.

Let us resolve to be more human in our relationships, more democratic, more considerate of youth, and old age. We need the enthusiasm and experience of both cadres in the labor movement. It is well to think of the old Bible phrase "By their fruits you shall know them." In plain words by our "work" we shall know our party today.

The First Telegraph Line from U. S. to Russia

MOSCOW.

A FORGOTTEN page in the history of Russian-American relations in the Sixties of the last century is revived by Sergei Markov in *Siberian Lights*, a magazine published by the writers' union in the town of Novosibirsk, Siberia. Drawing upon unpublished archive material, the author tells about the attempt made at that time to establish telegraph connections between Russia and America across the Bering Strait.

"It began in 1863," writes Markov, "when Alaska was still a Russian possession and the Russians in the town of Novoarchangelsk Sitka on Baranov Island were conducting an extensive study of the North American continent. That year, for the first time, a Russian merchant named Ivan Lukin sailed up the Yukon all the way to the Canadian frontiers and set eyes on the grim and fabulous land of the future golden Eldorado.

"The Russians penetrated boldly into the North American continent, studying its rivers and mountains, forests and volcanoes and the Indian tribes who inhabited it. Russian steamers made their way through the Strait, and the pages of St. Petersburg newspapers and magazines were filled with thrilling articles about Russian America."

That year, Collins, a United States citizen in the service of the Russians, submitted to

the Russian Government a project for laying a telegraph line from America to Russia. The line was to run from some point on the shore of the Pacific across British Columbia and Russian American possessions to Cape Prince of Wales and thence across Bering Strait to the Russian mainland, following along the Sea of Okhotsk right down to the mouth of the Amur.

IN THE negotiations that ensued the United States consented to participate in the laying of the line.

Shortly afterward the American Telegraph Co. was founded, with a capital of \$5,000,000. The Russian Government undertook to shoulder the construction of a nearly 2,000-mile section of the line, running from Verkhneudinsk to Bering Strait.

Not far from Sitka the surveyors discovered gold nuggets worth \$4,000 to \$5,000 each. The find started a long correspondence between the board of the Russian-American Co. and Prince Makutsov, governor of Russian possessions in America.

In November, 1866, the chief engineer of the American Telegraph Co. and his staff arrived in Sitka, the center of Russian America. By this time the building workers had already been hired and telegraph poles were in readiness in northern Alaska.

"California newspapers," says Markov, "followed the progress of the work with the closest interest. Prince Maksutov's reports show that the California press gave much space to the activities of the American Telegraph Co.

"Work hummed on both sides of the Bering Strait. Houses and shops sprang up in Kavyak, the American port, and in Plover Gulf on Chukotsk Peninsula. Russian interpreters and navigators sailed with American explorers up and down the shores of both continents."

THE bustle and excitement caused by the preparations for the building of the telegraph line attracted undesirable visitors to the Russian possessions along the Bering Strait. Smugglers and pirates did a lively business along the coast, selling vodka and weapons to the natives. The records reveal the efforts made by the chief engineer of the American company to combat the pirates and smugglers.

In 1867, when the tsarist government sold Alaska and the Aleutian Islands to the United States, work on the telegraph line was suspended, and it was not until many years later that direct communication between both countries was finally established.

Communists Strengthen Yugoslav Democracy, Marshal Tito Declares

BELGRADE, Aug. 13 (UP).—Yugoslav Marshal Tito, speaking at a reception for foreign correspondents, today denied that his country is on the road to a Communist regime or even planning one.

Replying to a question whether the program of social and economic reforms undertaken here was motivated by the demands of foreign policy or by internal conditions, Tito replied:

"We don't need more radical reforms. What we are doing serves the country's interests and best corresponds to our type of democracy."

Tito is the leader of what is probably the best organized Communist Party in the Balkans, and the party is playing a guiding role in Yugoslavia's destiny. But the Marshal, answering questions, said the social changes now occurring here were far from socialistic.

COALITION RULES

The country is governed by a group of parties constituting the National Liberation Front, Tito explained. He said that the fact the Communist Party is exerting its strength to mobilize all democratic forces inside the liberation front, and that the National Assembly has been enlarged, is proof that the government is not a communist monopoly.

"The great series of social transformations would not be considered Communistic in any democratic country," Tito said. "Such measures

already are partly introduced into some countries, France for instance.

"Private property is respected here. We have nationalized only property belonging to enemies and traitors."

PEOPLES' ADULATION

The Marshal also went on to explain the adulation with which the population regards him and other leaders.

He said he hesitated to discuss personalities because the subject "affects me personally."

He charged that a recent statement by Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander regarding alleged dictatorial methods showed a "misunderstanding and confusion of popular enthusiasm."

"There is no cult of personality here," he said. "Certain foreign military circles do not understand the zeal and enthusiasm of our people, particularly our youth. Our discipline is strong voluntarily, many of our people working without any compensation."

"They love the leaders who proved true in the most difficult times."



TITO

Mexican Union Body Denies Tie to IFTU

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13 (ALN).—The Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) this week denied all connection with the International Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU) after appearance of the CTM on the IFTU letterhead had been questioned by labor leaders.

In a letter to Louis Saillant, secretary of the administrative committee of the World Trade Union Congress, CTM secretary Fidel Velazquez declared that the CTM "has no relations with the IFTU, and has paid no dues to the Amsterdam International since the outbreak of the war in Europe."

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Hiroshima Mayor Killed

The Japanese Domei News Agency said yesterday that the mayor of HIROSHIMA and two other high Government officials were killed in the Aug. 6 atomic bombing of the Japanese city.

SWITZERLAND will advance up to 80,000,000 Swiss francs (\$18,656,000) to Italy to aid in the revival of Italian economy and foreign trade, it was announced yesterday in Rome. The Swiss will receive use of the port of Genoa for food shipments to Switzerland and 15 percent of Italian exports to offset Italy's debt. On an exchange basis, the agreement provides shipment of fruit from Italy to Switzerland in return for timber.

LONDON dock workers in the Surrey district voted yesterday to

return to a regular work schedule today, after pursuing "go slow" working methods for the past 10 weeks. Union officials, meanwhile, will continue to demand a \$5 daily wage scale instead of the \$3 offered by employers. . . . **GUATEMALAN** labor this week took steps to protect itself against one of the biggest monopolies in Central America, the United Fruit Co., when workers employed by that firm signed a mutual assistance pact in this city.

FRANCE and **CANADA** have been admitted to the central committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, it was announced yesterday.

Two hundred and sixty-six Germans interned at a military camp in EIRE during the war left Dublin yesterday for an English port aboard the British ship St. Andrew. . . . Two of four German prisoners of war tried before a British military court on charges of killing an anti-fascist fellow prisoner were acquitted, it was announced yesterday. The judgment of the other two has not been revealed. . . . **JOSEF KRAMER**, former commandant of the Belsen horror camp now awaiting trial in Germany, is still giving British officers fresh information on high Nazi leaders and their part in concentration camp atrocities.

Record Illness Hits Production

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (FP).—While editors and commentators bewail the time losses from lockouts and strikes that for June, 1945, amounted to only two-tenths percent of available working time, the health of American industrial workers has been causing new high records in sickness absenteeism.

Figures released by the industrial hygiene division, U. S. Public Health Service Aug. 10, showed that for both men and women, the frequency of eight days or longer disabilities in 1944 was more than 35 percent than the 10-year average.

The 1944 male rate of 140.9 absences per 1,000 workers is 35 percent higher than the 10-year average and two percent higher than in 1943.

For women workers in 1944 the rate was 221 absences per 1,000 or 37 percent greater than the 10-year average and eight percent more than in 1943.

3 Held for Attempt At Extortion

ELKHORN, Wis., Aug. 13 (UP).—Three Wisconsin men were held by the Federal Bureau of Investigation today after unsuccessfully attempting to extort \$40,000 from a Harvard, Ill., banker.

The men were identified as Burdell M. Boardman, 20, Carl S. Garman, 32, both of Delavan, Wis., and William M. Huber, 40, of Elkhorn, Wis.

William C. Hubbell, 54, vice-president of the Harvard State Bank, called the FBI after receiving telephone calls from persons who told him to deliver \$40,000 or lose his life.

Asked how they happened to choose \$40,000, the men explained,

4 Anti-Fascist Parties Hold Meeting in Berlin

A United Front meeting of four German anti-fascist parties was held Sunday in Berlin.

Leaders who addressed the first such meeting in British-American zones of occupation, were: Wilhelm Pieck; of the Communist party; Otto Grotewohl, veteran leader of the old Social Democratic party; Andrea Hermes, head of the Christian Democratic Unions and Waldemar Koch, representing the Liberal Democratic party.

Speaking for the Socialists, Grotewohl declared that the old feud between his organization and the Communists ceased with issuance of the June 11 German Communist Manifesto, which contained the initial call for an anti-fascist bloc of all democratic parties in Germany. "With this idea," said Grotewohl, "the Communists created new po-

litical facts which will bear fruit in the reconstruction of Germany."

Pieck reiterated at the meeting that German Communists "have no special interests but serve with all our might the interests of the German people."

Want a Yacht?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP).—The War Shipping Administration today invited the public to bid on 18 surplus Chris-Craft pleasure yachts built originally for the Coast Guard. The cruisers are of 30, 32 and 35-foot lengths, and are located at Lake Erie ports.

Times Man's Ink Runs Red With Anti-Soviet Tales of Budapest

Now the Red Army in Budapest has initiated "a reign of terror," according to John MacCormac, the highly imaginative N. Y. Times' correspondent.

For over two weeks, the Times' reporter has been filing reams of copy about the terrible crimes of plunder and rape committed by Soviet occupying forces in Hungary.

Yesterday's dispatch by MacCormac, which as usual was replete with anonymous sources of infor-

mation, "reported" the following: A Russian soldier tore a watch off a woman's wrist in broad daylight, and when her husband protested, the Red Armyman shot him, another Red Armyman looted a store and then fired upon three persons; and another Soviet soldier, according to MacCormac, "entered a house at night, tied up the husband and a boarder, and raped the wife before the husband's eyes."

And so on. MacCormac fills up two columns of the Times daily with such vile slanders against the Red Army. It's too bad MacCormac didn't read the Aug. 4 story of a United Press reporter who entered Budapest for the first time and disclosed what he actually saw. It differs quite radically from MacCormac's versions:

"Unlike Berlin, the municipal administration appeared to be entirely in Hungarian hands from the Mayor to the traffic police," said the U. P. writer. "Russians were little in evidence except at the airport and as sightseers. . . . we saw no evidence of Soviet propaganda. . . . there were plenty of anti-fascist slogans, but all appeared to be of local origin and in the native language."

A regular membership meeting will be held
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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tomorrow—Manhattan
FILM: "TANYA"—A film depicting the Stakhanov movement of the late 1930's which serves as a background for the most sparkling and profound "musical comedy" of the Soviet film library. Jefferson School, 875 Sixth Ave., cor. 10th St., Wednesday at 8:30 P.M. \$2.10.

Carinthian Unions Form Single Center

LONDON, Aug. 13 (ALN).—A united trade union federation for Carinthia was established at a conference in Klagenfurt last month and has affiliated with Austrian Trade Union Federation in Vienna. This ends the split of Carinthian labor into Christian, Socialist and independent unions. Unanimously elected as chairmen of the new body were Lukas, a Socialist, Kazianka, a Communist, and Wunder, a Christian Socialist.

The establishment of the Carinthian federation in the British zone of occupation ends the differentiation between the Soviet occupation zone where trade unions were immediately started, and those zones occupied by Britain, the U.S. and France, where they were at first prohibited. Addressing the July conference, Lukas stated that the Nazi system had left nothing but chaos and destruction and demanded that all Nazis be drafted for reconstruction work. He emphasized that one of the major tasks facing the unions is the purging of Nazis from the factories.

VFW Apologizes To Nisei GI

By United Press
The Veterans of Foreign Wars has apologized to Pfc. Richard Naito, Japanese-American, for the rejection of his application for membership by the VFW Monaghan post of Spokane, Wash., a VFW spokesman said yesterday.

"We wrote Naito that we didn't want him to hold the Spokane action against the organization as a whole. We have 4,000 posts and most of them would be proud to have him," VFW public relations director John Freeman said.

Freeman described the Spokane post's action as "stupid" and said a letter to that effect was sent to the post.

More Anthracite Deliveries Allowed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP).—Dealers having enough coal in hand will be permitted to deliver to their customers at once up to 80 percent of their annual anthracite quota, the Solid Fuels Administration announced today.

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Fur Dyers Urge United Nations Own Atombomb

United Nations' control of the atombomb was yesterday urged on President Truman by the Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, CIO. In its letter to Truman, the joint

Let'er Roll

We received the following letter from a subscriber in Gary, Ind. We print it because we feel it raises a very important point.

"I feel very sorry," he writes, "to be obliged to call your attention to this question, as I am not a member of the Communist Party. I beg you not to be offended when you read these humble lines.

"I am a sympathizer of the Communist Party, and I feel awful about not seeing the Daily Worker sold in the streets of this city and in its factories. It seems to me the membership of the Communist Party in this city should be ashamed at not seeing to it that the Daily Worker is sold in the streets and factories of a city like this Gary of ours, a city of 130,000 people.

"This stands in sharp contrast with years ago, when even at a time when the servants of the big employers prohibited its circulation here, the Daily Worker was circulated more than now.

"The never-to-be-forgotten Lenin sold papers in the streets, and I believe the Communist members in Gary, Indiana, can also do so.

"I prefer to see that Daily Worker sold loudly in the streets and factories than received through subs."

This letter reminds us that we have received many similar letters from people who for one reason or another are not members of the Communist organization. And in most instances they back up their complaints by doing what they can to overcome this weakness. They feel it part of their responsibility as friends and sympathizers of the movement. And they contribute greatly to the welfare of the Daily Worker.

But the criticism, though sharp, has merit. We do not print this letter because the Illinois-Indiana District is especially remiss in its obligations. The weakness in this type of press work is fairly general, as can be seen from the reports of bundle orders for both the Daily Worker and The Worker. Somehow, the street, factory and shop gate sales of our press, which were once a major factor in the distribution of the Daily Worker and The Worker, have seriously dropped. And it has affected our press works generally. We have relied too much on the usual commercial methods for distribution, newsstands and post-office, and have thereby limited our means of reaching the masses of people.

We do not prefer one method of distribution over another. We believe that all methods should be used, for each supplements and encourages the other. And it is a fact, that when street and factory sales drop, renewals and new subs drop also.

We hope that in reconstituting the Communist Party, in re-examining work in the past and in laying plans for future work, the question of recognizing press work as an integral part of Communist activity will be carefully and thoroughly considered.

board requested that the Security Council of UNCIO be given sole authority to control the atombomb. The President was also urged to nationalize all plants that participate in construction of the new weapon.

Atomic power contains the potentialities for "unlimited progress or unlimited destruction," the union declared to Truman. The secrets of the atombomb must be taken out of the hands of monopolies, who would use it bring about fascism and another world war, the furriers said.

Treasury Silver Loaned to Bomb

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Aug. 13 (UP).—A few more secrets were permitted to seep out of the super-secret atomic bomb plant here today, including the fact that the War Department borrowed over 1,000,000 pounds of silver from the U. S. Treasury for use in thousands of electro-magnets. It will be returned to the Treasury after the war.

The War Department also revealed these hitherto secret details connected with the plant's operation:

Three different processing methods in separate plants on this project are used in making atomic bomb materials. One is by use of electro-magnet force which turns out uranium 235 on a production basis; a second, housed in a huge U-shaped building, is a gaseous diffusion process for concentrating uranium 235; a third concentrates uranium 235 by the thermal diffusion method.

Only US Guards Atom-Howe

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 13 (UP).—The United States is the sole custodian of the manufacturing secrets of the atomic bomb, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe revealed today.

The United States, Great Britain and Canada share the scientific knowledge from which came those manufacturing processes, but left it to the United States to develop that knowledge into a weapon.

"Canada has the right to ask for all the details of manufacture, but so far has not done so," he said.

AVOIDED LEAKS

He refrained from asking, he continued, because Canada did not want to know lest a dissemination of the information resulted in a leakage. Great Britain had taken a similar attitude, he said.

Canada's role in the development has been to supply "the essential raw materials." He said the Soviet Union had known her Western Allies were experimenting with atomic force but was not associated with developing the bomb.

Twenty exploration parties now are prospecting for uranium, the raw material, in the Great Bear Lake area.

Truman Presents DSM to Byrnes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UP).—President Truman today presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes for his three years of service as Director of War Mobilization.



A viaduct near Nantes takes form again as French workmen on a wondrous scaffold rebuild, stone by stone, what the Germans destroyed. Completion of the viaduct will restore railroad service between Paris and Nantes.

Chinese Troops Reach Fencheng

CHUNGKING, Aug. 13 (UP).—Chinese troops pursuing Japanese forces up the Kan River valley have reached Fencheng, the High Command announced today.

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LOW DOWN

About the Mayor's Committee on BB Jimcrow

By Nat Low

The phone was busy most of yesterday with people calling up to ask, "What do you think of the Mayor's committee to investigate Jimcrow in baseball?"

To all the anxious inquirers I gave this answer:

The Mayor's committee is simply an expression of the growing demands of the people for an end to the disgraceful discrimination against Negro players in baseball. The committee brings to its full height the campaign which has been waged for so many years and which has now become a national issue of tremendous political and social importance.

The official recognition of this campaign by the Mayor of the largest city of the world proves the tremendous strides which the fight has made and moves the campaign into its highest stage.

But there can be no doubt whatsoever that the Mayor's committee was brought into being by the End Jimcrow in Baseball Committee which was formed last month by hundreds of leading citizens, trade unions and other progressive organizations. And there can likewise be no doubt that the mass demonstrations called by this committee for Saturday, Aug. 18 in front of Ebbets Field and the Polo Grounds hastened the Mayor's action.

The End Jimcrow in Baseball Committee, which was organized by the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; the National Negro Congress; the Greater New York CIO Council; the American Youth for Democracy; the Council for Citizens Action; the Metropolitan Interfaith and Interracial Council; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and many other organizations is still the most important organization in the field.

This committee is composed of persons and organizations who have long been active in the fight for democratic rights and we know they will not in any way compromise the issue.

It is regrettable that the Mayor's committee has so few persons who have long records in this fight. And it is more than regrettable that one of the two Negro members of the Mayor's committee is Bill Robinson, the tap dancer, who cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called a champion of the rights of the Negro people.

Of course, the main bone of contention in any analysis of the Mayor's committee is the presence of two magnates on it, including perhaps the most reactionary man in all baseball—Branch Rickey. It is difficult to say what the politics of Larry MacPhail are, but everybody does know that these two men have consistently refused to hire Negro players. How can they, then, be on any committee which has as its alleged purpose the ending of Jimcrow in baseball?

As for this alleged purpose, it leaves us rather cold. This is no time for more "study and investigation" of the matter. The simple fact is that there are no Negroes in organized baseball. What is there to study in such a disgraceful situation?

Thus, we cannot place too much faith in this committee of the Mayor's, but must throw all our forces behind the End Jimcrow in Baseball Committee which has called the demonstrations for this Saturday.

These demonstrations must be gigantic outpourings of New Yorkers demanding an immediate ending of Jimcrow in our city. The whole city must resound with the cry, "Jimcrow in baseball must go! Not next season, not next month, but right now!"

The Bobby Sockers' Boy

Boxing's Van Johnson, they call Tony Janiro. And the pretty boy of punch has been deluged with mail from bobby sockers and 'teen agers from all sections of the country. To Janiro, this adulation from the adolescents is a mystery beyond his youthful understanding and he's frankly burning up. Janiro regards himself as a fighter and good enough to be facing a rough, tough clout citizen in Canada's Johnny Greco this Friday night.

In the ring, peach-complexioned Tony operates on his foes with the detachment and skill of a surgeon, and all he gets for his pain, is swooning from the younger generation. "It ain't right," he complains, "I'm a tough guy—a fighter. Hep-cats stay away from my door."

Plain, durable Johnny Greco regards Janiro's plight with mingled amusement and his comment on Tony is: "The guy's blossom complexion is the skin I love to touch—with my boxing gloves."

Bobby sockers are not the only class inspired by Janiro. The working press is working overtime, creating nicknames for the youth from Youngstown.

So far, his sobriquets read like a string of degrees after a college

professor's name. They call him "Doll Baby," "Junior," "Cherubic Fan," "The Buckeye Babyface," "Kid Curley Locks," "The Buckeye Beauty," "The Sunday School Belter," "The President's Fighter," "Boxing's Van Johnson," and "Mamma's Mauler." The kid is one of those fortune favored few who only has to show his face to win friends and inspire nicknames.

His manager, Frankie Jacobs is not too happy about the name situation. He recalls the days when the fistie forests were filled with sweetness. There was Schoolboy this, Choir Boy that and Baby-faced So and So. Some of these sweet-monickered mittmen possessed the fighting qualities of their nicknames. No wonder Manager Jacobs isn't elated over the sweet nothings whispered about his skillful welterweight.

There is one pet name, however, Janiro loves and says so. He has been referred to, as the second Tony Canzoneri.

"That's more down my alley," says Tony junior, "and that's the one I'm gonna live up to. Tony always came back after losing a bout and I'm going to do the same thing Friday night against Greco, like the new Tony Canzoneri should."

Rickey Buys Dodgers From Ebbets Heirs

As was to be expected, Branch Rickey yesterday purchased control of the Brooklyn Dodgers together with two other men.

The Great Brain and his associates, Walter F. O'Malley and John L. Smith, announced they had completed negotiations for the purchase of the 50 percent of the club's stock held by heirs of the late Chas. H. Ebbets. They had purchased 25 percent of the stock held by heirs of the late Stephen McKeever last spring.

No purchase price was announced but it was understood the syndicate paid \$750,000 for the Ebbets interest.

George McLaughlin, head of the Brooklyn Trust Co., executor of the Ebbets estate, said the syndicate had made a "substantial" down payment and that the bank had arranged to loan it enough money so it would be able to pay cash for the stock. Actual transfer of the stock will not take place for several days.

The sale ended one of the bitterest feuds in baseball, for the Ebbets and McKeever heirs never were able to agree. Mrs. James Mulvey, daughter of McKeever, still holds 25 percent of the stock and previously had announced that she would not dispose of her interests.

Although long regarded as one of the most colorful aggregations in baseball, the Dodgers had been a financial losing proposition until the club directors brought in Leland S. (Larry) MacPhail, now president of the New York Yankees, as general manager in 1938. Under his guidance the club got out of the red and won a National League pennant in 1941.

Defeats By Tigers Finally Finish Yanks

by Phil Gordon

Well, leave us face the facts friends. The Yanks are finis. This time, for good. And even the most optimistic Bronxites must admit the same. Trailing by 5½ games before yesterday's twin bill with the league-leading Tigers, the Yanks proceeded to get belted around like punch-drunk fighters. They were massacred in the first game, 15-4, with Ernie Bonham getting the lumps and the second game stood at 10-7 in the fifth inning as we went to press.

This, added to two defeats at the hands of the Tigers Sunday, just about puts the quietus on the boys from the Bronx.

The Yanks have been a comedy of errors this past week and have in no ways resembled a first division major league club. They've made eight errors in the past three games, without counting yesterday's nightcap. All the errors have come at crucial moments and with devastating effect upon the course of the ball game.

Added to the woes of the fielding, McCarthy's pitching has completely folded up and it seems that McCarthy himself may fold up again and quite for good. In fact, the Yanks did better while McCarthy was away and Art Fletcher was in charge. This does not reflect on Joe's talent of course, but simply on his nerves. He is not accustomed to piloting a bush league outfit—even if the players do have YANKEES inscribed in the chests.

Scores:

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
(1st Game):			
NEW YORK	.....	000 100 300—	4 9 2
Detroit	.....	005 007 21x—	15 20 2
Bonham, Roser (6) and Robinson, Garbark (8); Trout and Richards.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Pittsburgh	.....	100 100 101—	4 10 1
Boston	.....	012 002 01x—	5 13 0
Gables and Salkeld; Andrews, Hendrickson (9) and Mast.			
Chicago	.....	013 000 000—	4 9 1
Philadelphia	.....	000 009 001—	1 8 0
Derringer and L. Rice; R. Barrett and Seminick.			

Baseball Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct. G.B.
Chicago	68 36	.654 —
St. Louis	63 44	.589 6½
BROOKLYN	61 44	.581 7½
NEW YORK	57 50	.533 12½
Pittsburgh	55 53	.509 15
Boston	49 59	.454 21
Cincinnati	43 60	.417 24½
Philadelphia	28 78	.264 41

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct. G.B.
Detroit	59 43	.578 —
Washington	57 45	.559 2
NEW YORK	52 47	.525 5½
Chicago	53 50	.515 6½
Cleveland	51 51	.500 8
Boston	51 53	.490 9
St. Louis	49 51	.490 9
Philadelphia	34 66	.340 24

11 A.M. TO NOON

- 11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
- WOR—News; Talk; Music
- WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
- WABC—Amanda, Sketch
- WQXR—News; Music
- WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
- 11:15-WOR—Tello-Test Quiz
- WABC—Second Husband
- 11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron, Sketch
- WQXR—Leave It to the Girls
- WJZ—News Reports
- WABC—A Woman's Life, Play
- WMCA—News; Ballad Time
- WQXR—Concert Music
- 11:45-WEAF—David Harum
- WJZ—Ted Malone, Talk
- WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

- 12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
- WOR—News; Music
- WJZ—Glamour Manor
- WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
- WMCA—News; Recorded Music
- WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
- 12:15-WEAF—Talk, Maggi McNellis
- WABC—Big Sister
- 12:30-WEAF—Jack Smith, Songs
- WOR—News; The Answer Man
- WJZ—News; Woman's Exchange
- WABC—Helen Trent
- 12:45-WEAF—Jerome Orchestra
- WABC—Our Gal Sunday
- 1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
- WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
- WJZ—H. R. Bankhead
- WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
- WMCA—News; Recorded Music
- WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
- 1:15-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
- WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment
- WABC—Ma Perkins, Sketch
- 1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Songs
- WJZ—Galen Drake
- WABC—Margaret Macdonald
- WMCA—The Captain Tim Healy
- 1:45-WEAF—W. W. Chaplin, News
- WOR—John J. Anthony
- WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

- 2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
- WOR—News; Talk, Jane Cowi
- WJZ—Lawrence Spivak, News
- WABC—Two on a Clue
- WMCA—News; Recorded Music
- WQXR—News; Music
- 2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
- WJZ—Ethel and Albert
- WABC—Rosemary, Sketch
- 2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
- WQXR—Queen for a Day
- WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
- WABC—Perry Mason
- WQXR—Request Music
- 2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
- WABC—Tena and Tim
- 3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
- WOR—Martha Deane Program
- WJZ—Best Sellers, Drama
- WABC—Time to Remember
- WMCA—News; Recorded Music
- WQXR—News; Request Music
- 3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
- WABC—On the Record
- 3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
- WOR—John Gambling, Talk
- WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
- WMCA—News; Recorded Music
- 3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
- WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
- 4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wif
- WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
- WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis

RADIO

- WMCA—570 Kc.
- WEAF—680 Kc.
- WJZ—710 Kc.
- WJZ—770 Kc.
- WNYC—880 Kc.
- WABC—880 Kc.
- WINB—1000 Kc.
- WEVD—1530 Kc.
- WNEW—1150 Kc.
- WLIE—1190 Kc.
- WHN—1600 Kc.
- WOV—1290 Kc.
- WNY—1450 Kc.
- WQXR—1540 Kc.

- WABC—House Party
- WMCA—News; Ray Smith, Songs
- WQXR—News; Symphony Matinee
- 4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
- WJZ—Johnny Thompson, Songs
- 4:25-WABC—News Reports
- 4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
- WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
- WJZ—David Wills, News
- WABC—Feature Story
- WMCA—News; Music
- 4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
- WJZ—Hop Harrigan
- WABC—Johnson Family Singers
- 5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
- WOR—Uncle Don
- WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
- WABC—It's Maritime
- WMCA—News; Recorded Music
- WQXR—News; Waltz Music
- 5:15-WEAF—Fortia Faces Life
- WOR—Superman
- WJZ—Dick Tracy
- WQXR—Today in Music
- 5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
- WOR—House of Mystery
- WJZ—Jack Armstrong
- WABC—Cimarron Tavern, Sketch
- WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
- WQXR—Bandstand Music
- 5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
- WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
- WJZ—The Singing Lady
- WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
- WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

- 6:00-WEAF—News Reports
- WOR—Paul Schubert
- WJZ—News; Kierman's News Corner
- WMCA—News; Talk
- WABC—Quincy Howe, News
- WQXR—News; Music to Remember
- 6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
- WOR—Man on the Street
- WJZ—What Are the Facts?
- WABC—Edwin C. Hill
- 6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Concert
- 6:30-WOR—Fred Vandewater, News
- WJZ—News; White War—Talk
- WABC—Ellen Farrell, Sally Moore, Songs
- WMCA—Racing Results
- 6:40-WEAF—Bill Stern, Sports
- 6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
- WOR—Stan Lomax, Sports
- WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
- WABC—The World Today, News
- 6:55-WABC—Robert Trout, News
- 7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
- WOR—Fred Morrison, News
- WJZ—Headline Edition
- WABC—Ted Husing, Sports
- WMCA—News; Recorded Music
- WQXR—News Reports
- 7:15-WEAF—News of the World
- WOR—Xavier Cugat Records
- WJZ—Raymond Swing
- WABC—Danny O'Neil, Songs
- WMCA—Five-Star Final
- WQXR—Footlight Echoes
- 7:30-WEAF—Variety: Gordon Jenkins, Frank Martin and Others
- WOR—Arthur Hale

- WJZ—County Fair, With Jack Bailey
- WABC—Concert Orchestra
- WMCA—Raymond Walsh
- WQXR—Spotlight Music
- 7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
- WHN—J. Steel
- WMCA—Tony Roberts, Songs
- 8:00-WEAF—Ginny Simms, Songs
- WOR—Frank Singler, News
- WJZ—Pick and Pat
- WABC—Big Town
- WMCA—News; Recorded Music
- WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
- 8:15-WOR—New It Can Be Told
- WJZ—News of Tomorrow
- 8:30-WEAF—A Date With Judy, Comedy
- WOR—The Falcon, Play
- WJZ—Alan Young Show
- WABC—Theater of Romance
- 8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

- 9:00-WEAF—Navy Hour
- WOR—Gabriel Heatter
- WJZ—Lombardo Orchestra
- WABC—Norman Corwin Play
- WMCA—News; Music
- WQXR—World-Wide News Review
- 9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
- WQXR—Everybody's Music
- 9:30-WEAF—Victor Borge Show
- WOR—American Forum
- WJZ—Sadie Harris
- WABC—The Doctor Fights
- 9:45-WJZ—Wilfred Fletcher
- 9:55-WJZ—Short Story
- 10:00-WEAF—The Man Called X; Play, With Herbert Marshall
- WJZ—Olsen Orchestra
- WABC—Service to the Front
- WMCA—News; Recorded Music
- WQXR—News; Recorded Music
- 10:15-WOR—Overseas Report
- 10:30-WEAF—An Evening With Romberg
- WOR—The Symphonette
- WJZ—Suit Yourself, Quiz
- WABC—Congress Speaks
- WMCA—Frank Kingdon
- WQXR—Air de Ballet
- 10:45-WABC—Behind the Scenes at OBS
- WMCA—Recorded Music
- 11:00-WEAF—News; Music
- WABC—WJZ—News; Music
- 11:05-WJZ—W. S. Gallinor
- WQXR—News; Just Music
- 12:00-WEAF—WABC—News; Music
- WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
- WQXR—News Reports

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Stratovision Won't Bar War Vets' Point of View FM Local Stations On Movie 'Bell for Adano'

By EUGENE KONECKY

The Westinghouse-Glen Martin "stratovision" network which projects the idea of covering four-fifths of the United States' population area with FM and Television broadcast programs by means of a relay of

airplanes, is not as revolutionary as its initiators claim, if it works.

It is possible that the idea is workable, although I have it from a reliable source that, in the present stage, its practical aspects are doubtful. The press fireworks set off by A. W. Robertson, of Westinghouse, and Glenn L. Martin, in announcing the project, have all the earmarks of a publicity stunt, I am told.

But even if we assume that the announcement deals with an authentic development in radio communications, the only claim put forward of major consideration is that it would make the present type of affiliated-stations network obsolete.

Does this mean that the relay-plane network would reduce the number of FM stations in the United States? My answer is it will not; it would simply mean that networks would operate without local outlets. That is an entirely different matter from eliminating local FM stations.

POSSIBLE EFFECTS

To understand the actual possibilities and effects of the "stratovision" proposal, we must start from the most obvious phase of network broadcasting in its already existing form. To all intents and purposes, the present affiliates of AM (amplitude modulation) networks are not local stations at all, they are local outlets. The largest percentage of program material carried by these local outlets is of national network origin. The smallest share of program material is of local origin.

Therefore the elimination of these local outlets by use of transmitters in relay planes will not have any appreciable effect in reducing programs of local origin; such programs are already down to a minimum. By eliminating the use of local outlets, or affiliate stations, costs may be reduced and network advertising may therefore become considerably cheaper.

What will become of the local outlets no longer required to function as affiliates? Deprived of national network advertising, undoubtedly most of them, established mainly as commercial enterprises, may go out of business. But this does not mean there will be fewer local stations; in fact, there will be two or three times more in FM radio than there were in AM radio.

The reason for this is the fact that one of the first apparent ad-

vantages of FM radio, in addition to better reception, was the possibility of increasing the number of stations locally and regionally with less station interference. The only obstacle to the growth of such stations is the commercial limitation, the ability of the station to make profits.

LOCAL PROGRAMS

But FM created a new factor. It has made it possible for local groups in various communities, including labor unions, educational institutions and municipalities, to purchase and operate radio stations at a relatively low economic rate. Does anyone imagine there is no useful function or need of local stations not operated solely for profit?

That is why I say that local programming will not be affected by a "stratovision" network. When the stratosphere relay network begins to operate, it will mark a new epoch when local FM radio stations will, for the first time, come into their own.

As a matter of fact, the development of FM — irrespective of the Westinghouse-Martin development — represents a countryside movement toward democratic or community radio broadcasting. There are a lot of surprises in store for the network moguls and the man of the street who think that there can be no competition of local programs with big-name entertainers like Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Quiz Kids, name bands and the like.

LABOR AND RADIO

The local commercial stations which are going to go out of business because they cannot function as affiliates on a network will be taken over by labor organizations, schools, municipalities and community groups. Most of these stations will operate at cost; they may even make some profits to be invested in better programming.

On the other hand, if any reduction of costs of national coverage is feasible by the Westinghouse-Martin method, it is entirely possible that organized labor in co-operation with community groups will find a way of utilizing the new method. That aspect will have to be studied.

The Westinghouse-Martin method will also have to be studied from the standpoint of monopoly trends. The full details of the method are not known, and all the implications involved have not been analyzed.

Today "stratovision" is a hypothetical revolution.

By Pfc RALPH FRIEDMAN

(Daily People's World Reporter)

I saw A Bell for Adano (the movie) in a hospital post theatre. The audience in this theatre is composed chiefly of wounded war veterans, many of them amputees.

While I am on the subject of the audience I want to tell you their reaction to other

films I saw. They liked Counter-Attack. At first they tittered a little at some of the strange lines: for example, when the partisan leader tells the sailors, "Soldiers are supposed to think." But there was a tense feeling in the audience throughout most of the picture and the next day the veterans commented favorably on the plot and the acting.

Blood on the Sun amused the veterans. Men who owed the loss of some of their limbs to Japanese artillery and small arms fire were at first annoyed and later sent into guffaws by the easy way Jimmy Cagney tossed the Japanese around. I will never forget one preposterous line that came out of the audience. The heroine (Sylvia Sydney) was trying to persuade Cagney to escape with her but Jimmy refused. After a short tug of war between Miss Sydney and Cagney a veteran hollered: "Go ahead, let him be a hero!" The audience roared so loud not a word of dialogue could be heard for the next couple of minutes.

'GI JOE' TERRIFIC

The Story of GI Joe had a terrific effect on the veterans. They laughed often, but it was sympathetic laughter, a laughter of grim reminiscence, a clannish sort of laughter. It was all right for them to laugh but they didn't want others to laugh about the way the men laugh when they talk about the war is something special, something with their trademark on it, a right they have acquired which does not belong to anyone else. That was the way the men laughed when they saw The Story of GI Joe.

'ADANO' FALLS FLAT

The veterans did not feel A Bell for Adano deeply. They shrugged it off as just another movie. Those who would discuss it further said it wasn't 'interesting enough.' Some added that Adano was boring. And when I asked some of my friends which had gripped their interest most, Adano or Counter-Attack they invariably replied, Counter-Attack.

Having given the veterans point of view, I would like to make some personal remarks about Adano.

In the book Major Joppolo is a sincere, conscientious man with



Left to right: John Hodiak, Edward Clannell and William Bendix in a scene from A Bell for Adano, 20th Fox.

many problems on his mind, and some of them he has to solve by notes 'From Joppolo to Joppolo' instead of by the AMG text. He has inner struggles, doubts, worries; he often wonders if he is doing the right thing. But from the movie's grim, mechanic, slambang, ulterior characterization you'd never know how sensitive and groping Major Joppolo is supposed to be. The book dialogue has been chopped to bits and anybody who has pictured the conversations between Major Joppolo and the policeman who crashes the breadline and between Major Joppolo and the leader of the fishermen will be rudely shocked by the callous presentation of the movie.

Some of the scenes between Tina and the Major contained all the innuendos of sex but—as evidenced by the veterans' disgusted groans—stopped short of their logical conclusions.

In the movie the people are treated as comedians, buffoons, and comic-opera caricatures of Italians. And what happened to the struggle in principles between Major Joppolo and the General? In the movie the General is just an irritated, high-ranking officer instead of the callous, inhuman, dictatorial egotist of the book.

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Bulletin on American Theatre To be Sent to Soviet Artists

The first number of Notes on the American Theatre, a bulletin to be issued periodically for distribution among Soviet theatre artists, has just been issued by the Theatre Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship of which Margaret Webster is chairman.

The bulletin, which is for exclusive distribution in the USSR, will soon have its counterpart in a publication for American theatre artists, based on material received by the Theatre Committee from the Soviet Union.

In an introduction to the first issue, Margaret Webster describes the bulletin as a means of bringing the Russians "a picture of the American stage as interpreted by its members for the benefit of our colleagues and unknown friends in the USSR." This is followed by a comprehensive survey of the 1944-45 theatre season prepared by Miss Webster.

Frederic March and Jose Ferrer



MARGARET WEBSTER

contribute brief articles on their interpretation of the roles of Major Joppolo in A Bell for Adano and Iago in Othello respectively. Designer Howard Bay writes on Scenic Design for the Musical Stage. A letter from Eva LeGallienne hails the growing interchange between the artists of the USA and the USSR.

The Theatre Committee has laid plans for the preparation of exhibitions, exchange of theatrical news and techniques and eventual exchange of theatre companies between the two countries. Members of the Executive Board of the Committee, in addition to Miss Webster are: Theresa Helburn, Cheryl Crawford, Oscar Serlin, Jose Ferrer, Howard Bay, Frederick Fox, Rosamond Gilder, Eva LeGallienne and William Morris, Jr., vice-chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

New Soviet Push Nets 120 Mi.

Surprise Assault From Mongolia Wins Wangyehmiao, Rail Center

LONDON, Aug. 13 (UP).—A powerful force of Soviet tanks and Mongol horsemen has advanced more than 120 miles across the waterless wastes of western Manchuria to capture the rail city of Wangyehmiao, 220 miles west of Harbin, in one of the great surprise assaults of the five-day-old Manchurian war, Moscow disclosed tonight.

The new Soviet offensive burst out of the Nomonhan railhead at Wenchuan and smashed the enemy with a flanking attack along the Korean-Mongolian railway.

CROSSED WASTELAND

The assault was made by mixed forces of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Trans-Baikal Army, including mechanized units and horsemen who obviously were carrying their own water and supplies across the desert wasteland.

In addition to the new offensive, the Red Army hammered forward for gains of from 15 to 28 miles on three other fronts along the extensive battleline and Tokyo reported that Soviet Far Eastern marines had made two new amphibious landings on the Japanese-held southern end of Sakhalin Island.

Hammering west from Vladivostok along the Chinese Eastern Railway, Marshal Kirill A. Meretskov's 1st Siberian Army rolled ahead another 23 miles to capture the three-way road and rail junction of Linkow, 170 miles northwest of Vladivostok and 180 miles each of Harbin.

HARBIN THREATENED

Both Meretskov's and Malinovsky's forces from the east and west now are astride excellent lines of communications and are in a position

to spurt across the central Manchurian plains and close the jaws of a giant pincer on Harbin.

Malinovsky's drive southeastward along the Chinese Eastern Railway advanced another 15 miles from Yakoshih and captured Mientuho station, 250 miles northeast of Harbin.

Gen. Maxim Purkayev's 2nd Siberian Army battling across the Amur River in the north swept 25 miles deeper into the swamplands between the Sungari and Ussuri Rivers. The assault deepened the Russians' protective barrier in front of the key city of Khabarovsk.

LONG FRONT

Soviet and Japanese accounts disclosed that fighting now is raging along 1,300 miles of the curving 3,000-mile Korean-Manchurian-Mongolian border.

There has been no indication that Japan's vaunted Kwantung army has come out to fight at any point.

ON RAIL LINE

At Wangyehmiao, the Soviets were astride the main rail line leading to the Manchurian capital of Hsinking (Changchun), 265 miles southeast, and Japanese reports said the city already was being evacuated under threat of Red Army drives from the east and west.

A Khabarovsk broadcast urged the troops to speed up their conquest of Manchuria as the twin drives hammered toward a junction that would cut Japan's puppet state in half across its waist.

Tokyo dispatches, meantime, reported that Soviet landing forces had stormed ashore at two points on Japanese-held southern Sakhalin Island.

'Jumpy' Over Tokyo Delay; Stress Wish for Lasting Peace

By BETH McHENRY

People on the street yesterday seemed in a watchful-waiting mood generally as they looked for Japan's reply to the Big Four's ultimatum. Along 14th St., where women outnumber men about three to one at the rush hour, we buttonholed a half dozen people.

A pair of very young matrons told us their husbands were both in the same company in the Pacific and that it was seven months since they had gone over. Mrs. Sylvia Weidinger, who works as a stenographer, said she didn't feel so very excited any more.

"But underneath I'm just kind of anxious all day long," she told us. "I only hope it's the peace we are looking for and not just an armistice that would mean more war later. I want my husband home for good!"

Her friend, Mrs. Yetta Wang, also a stenographer, said: "Well, I just can't wait for it all to be over. And then, may our guys come home quick!"

Nat Rabin, a high school lad who says he hopes to study to be an engineer, "If I can see my way through," is surprised and glad that the war in the Pacific is ending "ahead of schedule."

"I wish I could feel sure there won't be another one," he added. "I've got two brothers in this one and I don't think my mother could stand it again."

Mrs. Muriel Seaver, a rather elderly woman with an anxious look about her, said you can guess how I feel; I've got a boy out there.

"I think that false report about the meanest thing that ever happened," she said. "If mothers all felt like I did when the report turned out to be untrue they went to bed in a sad state last night."

Carl Leavitt, who described himself as a "retailer," said, how do I feel? Funny, I guess.

"Imagine a world without Hitler, Mussolini—or Hirohito. Or will there be a Hirohito? I must confess that kind of worries me."

Vera Sherry, who "works in a store," said she's been waiting two years for this news.

"Sure, it's a boy friend," she said happily. "And I hope he gets home fast. We've got a date to get married. Excited? Of course I'm excited, only I guess I don't exactly believe it's nearly over."

Mrs. Alice Menken, who described herself as a housewife and the mother of three small children, said she had scarcely been able to leave the radio for days. She said she felt kind of jumpy, however, and wished the news of the "real end" would come in.

"Seems like we've all been jumpy for so long," she said.

A soldier who kept his name to himself said how the hell do you think I feel?

"I thought I was going to have to go out there and get my head blown off, and now it seems that maybe I won't. I served my time in Europe and I hope never to have to do it again, sister, that's all I've got to say."

JAPANESE FEAR REVOLT BY CHINESE

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13 (UP).—Japanese Army authorities in China, apparently fearing a popular uprising in connection with surrender negotiations, warned against acceptance of "widely circulating" rumors today, and said they would enforce discipline "no matter how war conditions may change," Shanghai radio said.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, August 14, 1945

Eisenhower, in Moscow, Sees Long Control of Germany

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (UP).—Gen. of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower forecast a lengthy occupation of Germany today, saying the defeated Reich had to be rebuilt from the ground up. Occupational authorities must begin with re-education of children and continue upward with a vast re-education program for adults to eliminate the totalitarian complex from the German psychology, he said.

There can't be an easy peace for Germany, he said. Germany must be taken step by step along the path to normalcy. The non-fraternization rule, he pointed out, was necessary at the outset of occupation, but to have carried it on indefinitely would have been approaching the problem from a negative viewpoint.

Eisenhower denied he had been ordered to halt his armies at the River Elbe. First, he said, he knew the Red Armies were moving swiftly into the area. Second, he needed to rush all the armor he could spare south toward Linz to checkmate the planned German withdrawal into the Bavarian redoubt.

MET HOSPITALITY

Eisenhower said he had been greatly impressed with Russian hospitality and friendliness.

At yesterday's football game, which he attended with Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, the crowd went wild each time he put his arm across Zhukov's shoulders in comradely gesture.

Soviet generals and top officers repeatedly have expressed admiration for his generalship. Russians from all walks of life, from the football fans to Premier Joseph Stalin, managed to convey their warm feeling to him.

Pravda today published a six-column photograph of Eisenhower standing on Stalin's right atop the mausoleum of Nikolai Lenin watching a parade of 40,000 Soviet ath-

letes. Eisenhower stood between Stalin and President Mikhail I. Kalinin.

Eisenhower was unaware he was making history as the first foreigner to review a national festival with Stalin from the Soviet national shrine. When the colorful procession had ended he thanked Stalin for having invited him and told him that in coming to Moscow he hoped to implement American

and Soviet friendship. Stalin replied that this friendship must be perpetuated.

Eisenhower praised the parade as an artistic triumph.

Eisenhower's open mind and frankness have improved what was already his excellent working relationship with the Russians. There is no doubt that he has the confidence of his Soviet colleagues in Germany.



A carrier pumps oil to a destroyer in the middle of a gale in the China Sea.

The Veteran Commander

HITTING WHILE-U-WAIT

The Japanese are thinking it over (Noon, Monday). They are waiting. Meanwhile the Red Army and the American and British air forces are hitting. No new atomic bombs have been dropped so far, at least as far as we know, and the aerial bombing is going on according to a routine pattern.

However, tremendous events are taking shape in the northern part of the continental theater of war.

The three armies of Marshal Malinovsky, General Purkayev, and Marshal Meretskov, having started four days ago from the Argun, Amur and Ussuri rivers, are converging with amazing speed on Tsitsikar and Harbin from the west, the north and the east.

Two great rivers (the Amur and the Ussuri) have been crossed in spite of the long-term, permanent fortifications the Japanese had erected during the last 10 or 12 years on their banks. The Great Hingan Range has been crossed in the west and so has the wooded wilderness of volcanic hills in the east.

It is impossible to judge from the Soviet communiques the character of Japanese resistance. The communiques speak of "fighting," but they do not indicate what losses the enemy is suffering. All we know is that the Red Army in the west (the Malinovsky Group) is advancing at a rate of 40-50 miles a day.

Thus the strategic pincers are closing steadily on the Japanese in the northern half of Manchuria.

Furthermore, Soviet troops have entered Korea and have captured two ports and the junction of Hanchun (which was the base from which the Japanese started their attack on

Changkufeng in 1938). Soviet amphibious landings on southern Sakhalin have been reported.

But the big blow may yet be in store: it is very possible that Marshal Malinovsky will strike from southeastern Outer Mongolia straight toward the Gulf of Peh-Chihli, i.e., toward the vicinity of Peiping and Tientsin. Such a thrust would completely cut off all the Japanese armies in China from home and from the northern theater, thus splitting the Japanese land army in half. The distance Malinovsky's troops would have to travel is approximately 350 miles, via Lake Dalai Nor (not to be confused with the other Lake Dalai Nor which is near Manchouli, some 350 miles further north), Dolon and Chengteh. These troops would have to cross 200 miles of desert in Chahar and then cross a mountain range near Dolon where peaks rise to over 6,000 feet.

All in all, it may be said that the current Red Army operation developing on a semi-circular 2,300-mile front has no precedent in history. It looks like a staff college "blueprint."

A new development in "Darlanism" of the Far Eastern variety has come to the surface when Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-shek ordered the People's Armies of China not to disarm any Japanese troops. Chungking is reported to have gone further than that in warning the Japanese that they would be held responsible for surrendering to the "wrong troops" (i.e., the Red Chinese troops). In other words Chungking at this crucial moment as much as tells the enemy to keep on fighting the People's Armies. I don't know what word the Greeks had for this, but we have only one—collusion with the enemy.

Humph, as Walter Winchell would say.